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The SPANISH SETTLEMENTS *in the* Philippine *Iſlands: From* ABBE' RAYNAL. [P. 131.]

What the Philippine *Iſlands might be in active hands.*

THE difficulties that almoſt inſeparably attend new undertakings are eaſily removed. The iſlands that the Spaniards poſſeſs, are ſituated between Japan, China, Cochinchina, Siam, Borneo, Macaſſar, and Molucca. Their proximity to thoſe different parts enable them to enter into great connections of trade with them. If they are too diſtant from Malabar, Coromandel, and Bengal, in order to protect effectually the ſettlements they might erect there they are, on the other hand, ſo near many countries frequented by the Europeans, that they might eaſily, in time of war, exclude them from thence. Beſides, their diſtance from the continent prevents them from ſuffering the havocks that infeſt it, and at the ſame time frees them from the delicate temptation of entering into its diſſenſions.

Notwithſtanding this great diſtance, the Philippines are always ſure of the neceſſaries of life. Indeed the earthquakes are frequent, and the rains continue from July to November; but they do not hurt the fertility of the country. No region of Aſia abounds more in fiſh, grain, fruit, herbs, cattle, ſagoe, cocoa, and nouriſhing plants of all kinds.

Theſe iſlands afford many objects fit for loading in the coaſt-way in India; as ebony, tobacco, wax, theſe neſts of birds* ſo delicious and valuable, bray, a kind of white hemp of which ropes and ſails are made, timber for ſhip-building, excellent in its kind and in great plenty, couries, pearls, ſugar, that might be cultivated to an immenſe degree; in ſhort, gold. We have inconteſtable proofs that the Spaniards, about the commencement of their ſettling here, ſent to America a great quantity of this metal, which was found in the rivers by the natives. If what they gather annually does not amount now a-days to a thouſand or 1200 pounds weight, the blame muſt be laid on tyranny, which does not allow them to enjoy the fruit of their induſtry: a reaſonable moderation would engage

* *The neſt of the bird Saligan affords a diſſolving jelly.*

them to resume their former labours, and employ themselves in operations still more useful to Spain.

That crown draws from this colony, alum, buffaloes' skins, St ignatius's bean, so beneficial in medicine; cocoa that has been transplanted from Mexico, and which thrives so well there, dye-stuffs, cotton, false cinnamon, which perhaps might be brought to perfection, and which, such as it is, pleased the Chinese before they frequented Batavia. Some travellers assert that the island of Mindonoa, which produced it formerly, produces clove trees. They add, that the sovereign of the country ordered them to be rooted up, saying that it was better that he should do it himself than be obliged to do it by the Dutch. This anecdote appears suspicious. What is certain is, that the vicinity of Moluccа gives a great facility to procure these trees which produce nutmeg and cloves.

The foreign markets will furnish Spain with silks, cloths, and other productions of Asia necessary for her consumpt, and they will sell them cheaper to her than to her rivals. All the people of Europe make use of the silver that comes from America to carry on the India trade. Before they could convey that silver thither, it must pay considerable duties, be carried by many bye-ways, and run great risks. The Spaniards, by sending it directly from America to the Philippines, will save duty, time, and insurance; so that, by giving the same quantity of metal as the other rival nations, they will pay far less than they do.

The traffick of transporting silver would even diminish, were these islands raised to the degree of splendor to which nature invites them. This might be effectuated by inviting again into their ports the nations that frequented them before they were invaded by the Spaniards; by making China forget that 40,000 of her subjects, who were settled in the Philippines, were most of them murdered there, because they could not bear patiently the frightful yoke to which they were subjected. The Chinese would desert Batavia as too distant from their own country, and would restore arts and culture to these islands. They would be soon followed by many free European merchants spread through India, who look on themselves as victims of a monopoly. The natives of the country, excited to labour by the inseparable advantages of that competition, would throw off their indolence: they would love a government that would exert itself in promoting their happiness; they would flock to submit to their laws, and would soon all become Spaniards. If our conjectures be not vain, a colony of the nature we have been representing would be more useful than an establishment purely passive, that devours a great part of the American treasures. The revolution is easy. Nothing more is wanting to its acceleration than a full freedom of trade, a full liberty civil and religious, and an intire security of property.

This edifice cannot be the work of an exclusive company. For these two centuries back, the Europeans who frequent the Asiatic seas have never been animated with a true commendable spirit. Though society, morals, and politics, have made a progress amongst us, these remote countries have only been witnesses of our greed of money, restlessness, and tyranny. The evil that we have done to the other parts of the world, has been sometimes counterpoised by the knowledge that we have imparted to them, and by the wise institutions that we have established amongst them. Tho' India has continued to groan in darkness, and under despotism, we have made no attempt to deliver her from these two scourges. If the different governments had directed the steps of their free merchants, it is likely that the love of glory would have been joined to the passion for riches, and that more than one set of people would have attempted things capable of rendering them illustrious. Such noble and pure views could not enter into the minds of any company of merchants. As they confine themselves within the narrow limits of a present gain, they have never thought on the happiness of the nations with whom they traded, and they have not been blamed for a fault in conduct which was not adverted to.

How honourable would it be to Spain, from whom at present no great things are expected, to shew herself sensible of the interests of humanity, and intent on the promotion of this salutary end! She begins to shake off the yoke of prejudice that held her in a state of infancy, notwithstanding her natural strength. Her subjects have not yet corrupted and debased their souls by the contagion of riches, from which their native indolence

and fondneſs of their government have happily ſaved them. This nation ought to love to promote what is good; ſhe can diſtinguiſh it—ſhe may do it without doubt, as ſhe poſſeſſes all the means by the ſettlements that her conqueſts have given her over the richeſt countries of the earth. Her ſhips, deſtined to carry happineſs to the moſt remote regions of Aſia, would ſet out from her different harbours, and would join one another at the Canaries, or would continue ſeparately their route according to circumſtances. They might come home from India by the Cape of Good Hope, but they ſhould return to India by the South Seas; by theſe means the ſale of their cargoes would greatly increaſe their capitals. This advantage would ſecure to them a ſuperiority over their rivals in trade, who generally ſail without any real cargo, and ſeldom carry any thing but ſilver. The river of Plata would ſupply them in freſh water, if they ſtood in need of it. Thoſe that could wait might put in at Chili, or even at Juan Fernandez.

This delightful iſland, that owes its name to a Spaniard who had got a grant of it, and who had taken a diſlike at it after having lived there a long time, is about 110 leagues from the continent of Chili. It is about five leagues in its greateſt length, and not quite two leagues in breadth. In ſuch a confined ſpot, and on a ſurface very unequal, you find a pure ſky, a wholeſome air, and excellent water. Every vegetable here is a preſervative againſt the ſcurvy. Experience has demonſtrated that the corns, fruits, herbs, and quadrupedes of Europe and America thrive here wonderfully well. The coaſts teem with fiſh. A good harbour is an additional happineſs. The ſhips are ſheltered from all the winds, except the north, which never blows ſo violently as to endanger them in the leaſt degree.

Theſe advantages have invited all the pirates who wanted to infeſt the coaſt of Peru to rendezvous at Juan Fernandez. Anſon, who had projected great ſchemes about the South Sea, found here a commodious and ſafe aſylum. The Spaniards at laſt convinced that their attention in deſtroying the cattle that had been left there, was not a ſufficient precaution againſt their enemies repairing thither, ought to build a fort. That military poſt would be a moſt uſeful ſettlement, if the court of Madrid could only open her eyes. Longer details are ſuperfluous: From the few ideas that I have ſuggeſted, it is evident to obſervation, that Spain could reap the greateſt advantages for her trade, her navigation, and her grandeur.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS your correſpondent Z. Z. Z. [P. 80.] ſeems to be well acquainted with Aberdeenſhire, and a ſincere friend of the gentlemen of that county, I ſhall beg that he will do me the favour to anſwer the following queries:

Whether or not the words *gentleman* and *farmer* are uſually underſtood in Aberdeenſhire as ſynonymous terms? And if they are not—Whether the propoſition that ſeems to have given him ſo much offence, does not ſtill remain in full force, for any thing he has ſaid to the contrary? As it does not appear that any *gentleman* of that county has hitherto beſtowed the leaſt attention towards improving their breed of ſheep.

Did not the farmer he mentions, ſome months ago, for the ſake of ſpreading that valuable breed of ſheep in the country, advertiſe a ſale of ſuch ramlambs of that breed as he had not occaſion for himſelf?—And did any more than one gentleman of that county attend the ſale, with a view to purchaſe two of an inferior ſort? Or was there one gentleman that commiſſioned for any of them nearer than *Roſsſhire?*

Has not that farmer ſuffered very conſiderable loſſes by foxes deſtroying his lambs, which find ſhelter in the parks of a nobleman in his neighbourhood (not to mention others), who refuſes permiſſion to hunt for the fox in his parks, although he has ſeveral times repreſented ſtrongly the loſs he ſuſtains by that means, and made offer to pay for what damage the timber or any thing elſe in the parks might ſuſtain by hunting for the fox? And is it not true that he cannot even plead the excuſe of wiſhing to preſerve the fox for the ſake of hunting it himſelf, as he does not take any pleaſure in this amuſement?

It may not perhaps be impertinent here to aſk the gentlemen of the long robe, who may read your Magazine, Whether any gentleman is authoriſed by law to prohibit any perſon, on paying

damages, from purſuing ſuch deſtructive vermin into their incloſures, or ſearching for them there, when they have ſufficient proofs that they frequent theſe haunts?

At Z. Z. Z. I would further aſk, If the ſame farmer has not offered to pay out of his own pocket five ſhillings ſterling for any fox that ſhall be killed within a conſiderable diſtance round him, and hath not been able to prevail with any gentleman or other perſon to concur with him in taking ſome effectual means of extirpating this moſt deſtructive vermin?

Whether, if theſe are not deſtroyed, there is any hopes that ever the breed of ſheep can be capitally improved? And whether it is not probable, that if the above-mentioned farmer be allowed to ſtruggle alone againſt theſe vermin thus protected, he may be obliged at laſt to give up the unequal conteſt, and thus abandon an enterpriſe that, but for this circumſtance alone, muſt have very much contributed to the proſperity of that county? And whether, if the above-mentioned circumſtances are true, they do not tend to raiſe a ſuſpicion that the *gentlemen* of Aberdeenſhire do not, in fact, beſtow a proper degree of attention towards improving the breed of ſheep in that county?

Although it is by no means my intention to caſt any unmerited obloquy upon the gentlemen of Aberdeenſhire (ſeveral of whom I very much eſteem), yet as indiſcriminate praiſe, like that of Mr Z. Z. Z. has a tendency to excite the envy of others, as well as to inſpire the parties themſelves with an over-weening ſelf-applauſe—I think he might have ſpared his general, and perhaps high-ſtrained encomium of them. If he gives a ſatisfactory anſwer to the following queries, perhaps he will be obliged to acknowledge that there are at leaſt individuals among them, who are not *among the foremoſt to encourage and promote every public ſpirited undertaking.*

Is it not true that the farmer above-mentioned, has not only met with no ſupport from the gentlemen of the county in general, in ſeveral other attempts he has made to introduce improvements into it; but, on the contrary, has met with many rubs, ſimilar to the above-mentioned, with regard to his ſheep; from which would ſeem that they rather wiſhed to ſtop the improvement of their country as to forward it? In particular,

Did he not, ſome time ago, cauſe a ſloop to be built, and compleatly fitted out in the moſt perfect manner, at a very great expence, for the purpoſe of driving *lime ſhells*, with a view, not only to ſerve himſelf with that valuable manure, but alſo to put it in the power of the poor country farmers to purchaſe it in ſmall quantities at convenient times, which they could not do before, and therefore were deprived of the benefit of that manure? And is it not alſo true, that when he applied to his own landlord, whoſe tenants would have been almoſt the ſole gainers by it, for a leaſe of a ſmall ſpot of ground (32 feet by 20), upon which he might erect a lime-ſhed, without which, his plan of benefiting the country could not poſſibly take effect; his proprietor did abſolutely refuſe to let him have a ſpot of ground for that purpoſe, although he offered to take the leaſe for any term of years he pleaſed, and to pay any rent he might incline, and be ſubjected in other reſpects to ſuch terms as might be agreeable to himſelf; the ground he wanted being at that time out of leaſe? And did he not at the ſame time know that no other ground could be got for that purpoſe from any other proprietor?

Whether, in conſequence of this refuſal, was he not obliged to leave his lime ſhells upon the ſhore, expoſed to every blaſt, ſo as to render it impoſſible for him to benefit others as he propoſed, and encreaſed his own expence of carriage prodigiouſly?

Whether it is not alſo true, that the road leading to the ſhore, although a public one between a conſiderable market-town and a well-frequented port, has not been ſo much neglected as to be altogether impaſſable at many times? Whether his horſes and carts have not, at midſummer, been mired in the middle of that road, ſo as to require to be pulled out by the force of men's hands? Whether, in conſequence of this, he has not been able to get his lime driven till it has been fully ſlaked, and to allow it to remain, during the winter ſeaſon, drenched in water, ſo as to be at leaſt ſix times more expence in driving than it would have been, beſides the loſs of time and other inconveniencies?

Whether, in conſequence of theſe circumſtances, he was not obliged to diſpoſe of his veſſel at a very conſiderable diſcount, without having had it in his power to render it either beneficial to himſelf or uſeful to the country, as

otherwiſe would have been? And whether, if theſe are facts, he would not have ſome reaſon to complain of the want of public ſpirit, or of *ſome greater want*, in thoſe whoſe intereſt it would have been to have promoted, inſtead of retarding, thoſe improvements?

I might add a long *et cætera* of queries of this diſagreeable caſt—But, as it is rather my intention to excite others to emulation than give offence by diſplaying inſtances of folly or baſeneſs; I forbear enlarging any further on this head till theſe queries are anſwered—which, I expect, will free you, Mr Printer, from any more of this caſt.—But if, contrary to my expectations, I ſhould be called upon, I pledge myſelf to extend my catalogue conſiderably. Yours, &c.

The QUERIST.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SENSIBLE as I am of what importance the queſtion between me and ſeveral of your correſpondents is, I do not decline the diſcuſſion of it in your Magazine, if you are willing to allow us room for it. The queſtion is no leſs than, Whether the moſt erroneous Chriſtian, the moſt open and avowed heretic, who denies truths that are plainly contained in that very Bible which is received by themſelves as the word of God, and, conſequently, are ſelf-condemned, ought to be admitted into the miniſterial office among us? That this is really the queſtion between us, my antagoniſts cannot, and (however difficult it is to hold them to it), in fact, do not deny. But if they will anxiouſly avoid this queſtion, and obſtinately perſiſt in ſubſtituting another in the place of it, wherein both they and I are agreed, there can be very little progreſs made towards a deciſion of the true queſtion wherein we differ. In that caſe, I will be no farther concerned than to let your readers know that this is not the queſtion between us. And if you admit an unſupported repetition of ſo groundleſs an accuſation, I truſt to your impartiality that you will not refuſe admiſſion to my ſupported denial of it, eſpecially, as it may be done in a few words.

Titus alledges, as an argument againſt my principles, that they will infer the inſufficiency of the ſcripture, as a rule of faith. This, I have not only denied, but ſupported the denial by (I will not ſay unanſwerable, but at leaſt) unanſwered arguments. I have ſhewn him that my principles, being taken out of the ſcripture, are perfectly conſiſtent to the ſufficiency of the Bible as a rule of faith. For, let the ſcripture be as perfect a rule as both he and I agree that it is, he cannot deny that, among thoſe who receive it, there are "men of corrupt minds, reprobate concerning the faith, who concerning the faith have made ſhipwreck;" ſome of whom the apoſtle "delivered to Satan, that they might learn not to blaſpheme, whoſe word doth eat as doth a canker; who concerning the truth have erred; heretics commanded to be rejected; vain-talkers and deceivers, whoſe mouths muſt be ſtopped; grievous wolves, not ſparing the flock, but ſpeaking perverſe things; falſe prophets, of whom we muſt beware, who come in ſheep's clothing, but inwardly are ravening wolves; falſe teachers, who privily bring in damnable hereſies, even denying the Lord that bought them, &c."—Titus cannot but recognize theſe to be the inſpired words of that perfect rule to which we both appeal.

Beſides, I dare ſay, he will not refuſe that he knows of ſome who are ready to ſign the Bible, whoſe doctrines have not ſo much as a "plauſible aſpect of truth, but are the invaſions of ſuperſtition and ignorance, manifeſtly erroneous, and really worthy of cenſure." Nor can he deny that many an important truth, aſſerted by the inſpired writers in the very plaineſt terms (ſuch as the ſecond command, for example, not to take up room with mentioning any more) have been, and are denied by thoſe who admit the Bible to be the word of God. Theſe are the perſons whom we are required to "beware of, whoſe mouths muſt be ſtopped; who muſt be rejected, and not ſuffered" in the pulpits committed to our care.

From hence ariſes the queſtion between Titus and me, which is neither more nor leſs than, Whether theſe injunctions ought to be executed? Particularly by a teſt, excluſive of ſuch public teachers as deny truths that are clearly revealed in the ſcripture, or that are "founded on, and agreeable to the word of God." If Titus thinks that our teſt does not conſiſt of ſuch articles only, but contains articles that are not founded on, or agreeable to the word of God, and offers to prove it; this, I confeſs, would be arguing to the purpoſe.

When he does ſo, he ſhall be attended to.

But, ſo far is he from taking this courſe, that, according to him, thoſe who believe and teach every article of our teſt, nay, the very worſt and moſt corrupt heretics are, promiſcuouſly, to be admitted into our pulpits; there to feed our people with what he himſelf muſt own, in ſome inſtances, would be the moſt deadly poiſon, inſtead of a wholeſome doctrine. Let them be Arians or Socinians, whom he longs to embrace in the bowels of love; nay, let them even be Calviniſts, Antinomians of the very groſſeſt kind, worſhippers of creatures, or of images, the creatures or the workmanſhip of their own hands; no matter what their tenets are; any thing, it ſeems, is good enough. He pleads expreſsly, that no diſtinction is to be made among all who receive the Bible, *however* they may be miſtaken in their interpretations of it. And God knows what abſurd, what impious tenets have been imputed to the Bible. Is not tranſubſtantiation one of theſe miſtaken interpretations?

But, if he be called to defend this as the true point in debate between him and me, and to reconcile it with the oracles of truth, he is as deaf as a ſtone. You may call till you are hoarſe, before he will own ſo much as that he hears you. To cover, in ſome meaſure, ſuch uncommon obſtinacy, he diſſembles this being any part of the queſtion, by ſubſtituting another thing in its place, as the point in debate between him and me. And what is it, pray? A queſtion, upon which he knows he will have no antagoniſt. He will have it, that the queſtion between us is concerning the perfection of the ſcripture as a rule of faith.—Let any reader look back to my laſt letter, and then let him account, if he can, for ſuch a procedure.

It is really ſomewhat diverting, eſpecially after what I have ſaid upon the ſubject, to ſee how he introduces it in the letter now under conſideration. He takes it for granted, he ſays, that I have not yet *retracted* a tenet which I never maintained. Pray, Sir, how can I *retract* a tenet of which I have always expreſſed the utmoſt abhorrence. Has Titus ever quoted any paſſage of my writing where the tenet he impoſes upon me is maintained? Has he even attempted to fix it upon me by any reaſoning from my words? This, if it can be done, I intimated to him, ſhould be taken for a ſufficient confutation of my principles. But none of all this is to be met with. All muſt be taken for granted, it ſeems, to furniſh him with a tenet that is a proper object of confutation. As he takes it for granted that I have not yet retracted the unchriſtian tenet imputed to me, he likewiſe muſt, in the firſt place, have taken it for granted that I had adopted it. This, however, is a ſuppoſition which cannot be admitted without taking another thing for granted too, which is expreſsly contradicted by the inſpired writers. Titus takes it for granted, that if the ſcripture be a perfect rule, then it muſt follow, by neceſſary conſequence, that no profeſſed Chriſtian can ever fall into any dangerous error that would diſqualify him for the miniſterial office. Our Lord, however, and his apoſtles have expreſsly warned us that the contrary is to be expected—They have ſtrictly enjoined the excluſion of ſuch erroneous teachers, and ſeverely rebuked the church-rulers who neglected ſo important a duty. As this is all that I have advanced upon the ſubject, Titus might, with equal juſtice, have taken it for granted that they had adopted the ſame unchriſtian tenet with me, and never did retract it.

Now, if that unchriſtian tenet, which Titus imputes to me, be really none of mine, but only an inference unjuſtly drawn from my principles, and which might have been drawn, with equal juſtice, from that very word of God which is diſhonoured thereby, then it muſt be extremely obvious, that the whole of Titus's laſt letter to you muſt fall to the ground at once. All the abſurd conſequences he inſiſts upon will evidently appear to be ſo many idle ſhots that have miſſed the mark; and which, therefore, I am not at all concerned with.

I have, in my laſt letter, pointed out the unfairneſs and injuſtice of this manner of writing controverſy. But to illuſtrate the matter a little farther (as all that has been already ſaid ſeems to have made no impreſſion), let me ſuppoſe an Arminian arguing againſt the orthodox or ſcripture doctrine of the decrees, by drawing this inference from it, that it makes God to be a cruel and unjuſt Being. Suppoſe an orthodox divine had repelled this attack, by endeavouring to

reconcile this doctrine with all the moral attributes of God, as has actually been done, particularly by M. la Placette, among others that might be named, with a great appearance of plauſibility at leaſt; what would you think of the Arminian, if he ſhould begin a reply to all this, with obſerving that M. la Placette has not yet retracted his impious tenet that God is a cruel and unjuſt being, and fill the reſt of his book with all the horrid concluſions that may eaſily be ſhown to flow from it, without ever taking the leaſt notice of any thing that had been ſaid to vindicate the doctrine from ſuch an imputation?

There is a way of writing controverſy, which I never ſaw ſo much exemplified as of late. It may be eaſy to the writer, and acceptable to the zealots on the ſame ſide of the queſtion with him, but, ſurely, is not calculated for making a convert of any fair and impartial enquirer. It conſiſts in never meddling with any argument of an adverſary which you find to be too hard for you. General characters and contemptuous names may be beſtowed upon them; but without ever quoting them, or letting a ſlothful reader know what they are. Inſtead of the point really diſputed, or avowedly maintained by an adverſary, ſome inference of your own, which you know to be untenable, muſt be ſubſtituted in its room, with which you may ſafely uſe all manner of freedom. If your antagoniſt plead that it is no inference of his, and prove that it has no connection with his doctrine, your buſineſs is, never to mind what he ſays; and by all means to keep it out of the reader's ſight, to take it for granted that the tenet is his; and, without any more ado, expatiate upon the abſurdity of it, as if it was the very thing maintained in oppoſition to you.

I am now ſo well acquainted with Titus's manner of writing, that I think I may venture to propheſy, even after all the warning that has been given him, if he thinks fit to ſend you an anſwer to this letter, I will take upon me to tell you before-hand, that it will be conceived in ſuch terms that no reader of it, who looks no further, will be able to gueſs from any thing contained in it, by way of quotation or otherwiſe, what it is that I have ſaid upon the ſubject. I can ſcarcely imagine that even this very propheſy will provoke him to alter his method, and to give the leaſt hint of what is contained either in this, or in my laſt letter to you. He knows there are ſome readers who will not take the trouble of turning back to any of your former Numbers; and far (I am pretty ſure) will he be from contributing the leaſt aſſiſtance that might enable them to compare my defences with his anſwers, or rather what he had ſent you inſtead of anſwers. I will not ſay that he will be able to conceal my renunciation (not retraction) of the unchriſtian tenet, which he imputes to me in order to be expoſed in my name. But the texts of ſcripture which, having never yet obtained the leaſt notice from the other ſide, I have been obliged here again to put him in mind of, will, if I miſtake not, be ſtill carefully kept as far as poſſible out of ſight. I am ſure this has been anxiouſly done hitherto, through the whole progreſs of this controverſy. I plainly ſee that all my opponents are agreed upon a profound ſilence on this part of the ſubject: and I now deſpair of being ever able, by all the provocation I can think of, to engage them, either to diſpute my ſenſe of them, or to allow that they have any ſenſe at all: and yet nothing can be more obvious, than that among true Chriſtians who do really take the Bible for the only rule of their faith, the queſtion between us can never be brought to an iſſue without a diſcuſſion of thoſe texts. They appear to me to contain the utmoſt of what I have advanced, from whence Titus draws the unchriſtian tenet he has imputed to me. If he thinks otherwiſe, why does he and all his aſſociates conſtantly avoid this diſcuſſion?

From the beginning of his laſt letter, had I not known the gentleman's way, I would have been led into an expectation of ſome of the reaſoning in my laſt being brought forth to view, and ſome ſort of refutation at leaſt attempted: But if any reader, who did not know him ſo well, formed any ſuch expectation, he would meet with an egregious diſappointment. The gentleman is not ſuch a fool as to exhibit any thing that would have rendered the whole of his own letter uſeleſs, and to no manner of purpoſe. It was much eaſier, when he came to that part of his letter where this was promiſed, to put off the reader with bare calling of names, and general characters to be taken upon truſt, ſuch as "ſhuf-

ſling backwards and forwards, evaſions and contradictions." Theſe general terms, without a ſingle inſtance being given to enable a reader to exerciſe his own judgment upon the juſtice of the application, I have always taken to be ſcolding, not reaſoning. And as I have promiſed never to meddle with them, that I may keep my word to you, I ſhall here put an end to this letter.

Yours, &c.

THO. WALKER.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

Concerning AMERICAN TAXATION.

SIR,

A DISCUSSION of political ſubjects doth as much croſs my inclination as it tranſcends my ability: but the preſent diſputes betwixt Great Britain and her American colonies are ſo alarming, ſo deeply intereſting to every Britiſh ſubject, as may ſerve to apologize for my offering you the preſent trouble.

I have not yet got over to the faſhionable ſide in the matter of theſe diſputes; one reaſon of which may be, that no man in this iſland can have a more inviolable attachment than I have to the preſent reigning family; ſo that whatever my courage might prove to be on a trial, my principles would lead me to ſacrifice life and fortune, with every other earthly concern, for the ſupport of the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in that family.

Perhaps I might be able to make a ſhift for falling in with the preſent mode, on other points of the above cauſe, could I once digeſt the modern doctrine of *taxation*: but this I yet cannot do, after having read and thought a good deal upon the ſubject. While my judgment is not in my own power, it muſt be determined according to the evidence which appears to it; ſo that I am not capable of ſurrendering or ſubjecting it to any claims of *ſupremacy* under heaven. If any of your correſpondents can ſatisfy me about that doctrine, I hope I am capable of taking any thing new which he may offer into an impartial conſideration: but I can expect no ſatisfaction upon this or any other ſubject, from an ignorant, profane, and preſumptuous ſophiſter,—ſincerely deſiring to be for ever (if he continue what he is) *procul a conſilio et conſortio ejus.*

A famous piece, intitled *Taxation no Tyranny*, could not but diſguſt me by the very title. That certain modes, or truly Britiſh modes of taxation, partake nothing of the nature of tyranny, is a caſe to me quite evident. But the title mentioned muſt import, that *taxation* abſolutely is *no tyranny*;—an aſſertion which I cannot but look upon as one of the moſt inſufferable inſults that was ever committed upon the common ſenſe and rights of the human mind.

I muſt beg to be excuſed from conſidering the queſtion about taxation as of ſmall, or even of ſecondary importance. It appears to me to be the moſt important of all queſtions, becauſe comprehenſive of all other queſtions concerning the political ſtate and intereſts of mankind over all the earth. The power which has an arbitrary diſpoſal of a man's property, muſt, in the nature of the thing, have an arbitrary diſpoſal of his perſon in all earthly concerns: the power cannot but be as unlimited in the one caſe as in the other; if mere will and pleaſure take place in the former, it muſt do ſo in the latter alſo. A deſpotic power of *taxing* muſt therefore be, in the moſt abſolute ſenſe, *tyrannical*; and every thing comprehended in the name of *ſlavery*, muſt belong to the condition of the people under that power: ſo it muſt be, in the nature of the thing, though the exerciſe of ſuch a power ſhould be, for a time, ever ſo mild or moderate, like one's way of dealing with a favourite horſe or ſpaniel. It thus appears to me, that the caſe of liberty or ſlavery, among all people, turns primarily, I may ſay intirely, upon the caſe of taxation; ſo that there can be nothing of liberty, but every thing of ſlavery, in the caſe of a people ſubjected to a power of taxation, upon which they have no effectual check. Their ſlavery may be to them, for a long time perhaps, a matter of mere ſpeculation, but the moſt deſpotic and barbarous oppreſſion that was ever ſuffered under the ſun, ought to be conſidered as the native fruit of that womb, while the people have nothing, except the mere will and pleaſure of the taxing power, to interpoſe betwixt them and the production of all that bitter fruit.

The matter then comes to this, that as taxation is eſſential to the ſupport of government, the taxed people are freemen and not ſlaves, juſt by their having an effectual check upon the taxing pow-

er, ſuch as will be a ſecurity to them againſt an arbitrary exertion of it.

It is quite evident, that this muſt be ſomewhere elſe than in the *juſtice* or *humanity* of the taxing government. Theſe principles may indeed go a great way for making a deſpotic power reaſonable and moderate in the exerciſe; may perhaps make the preſent generation quite eaſy, reſerving all the diſmal effects for their poſterity: but there can be no reaſonable dependence for one moment upon principles ſo uncertain, which leave the people ſtill ſubjected to mere will and pleaſure.

The check which has been ordinarily inſiſted upon, is that of the people being allowed to tax themſelves, by their repreſentatives in the houſe of commons, the people, in this ſenſe, diſpoſing of their own money. I have read and heard much on the ſubject, as to both formal and virtual repreſentation, and as to the project of ſalving preſent differences, by allowing the American colonies to ſend repreſentatives to that houſe: but I am not able to take up the affair of repreſentation abſtractly from what is afterwards to be obſerved, as a proper check againſt arbitrary taxation, or as any check at all with regard to the bulk of the Britiſh ſubjects.

It is of no conſequence to the liberties of the people, that the taxes upon them be impoſed by their own repreſentatives in the houſe of commons, without their having an effectual check upon that houſe againſt an arbitrary exertion of its power, ſo as they may not be left to a miſerable ſlaviſh dependence on the juſtice and humanity, the mere will and pleaſure of theſe ſame repreſentatives. Beſides, a vaſtly ſmall number of the people, comparatively, have any vote in the choice of theſe repreſentatives: I, and millions more through Great Britain, cannot be ſaid, according to any propriety of language, to be repreſented in the houſe of commons at *London*, more than in the divan at *Conſtantinople*, having no more *ſay* in chuſing the members of the one than of the other, while the affair of virtual repreſentation appears to me but an airy, or unſubſtantial ſpeculation.

Upon the whole, according to any judgment in the caſe that I am capable of, the only proper and effectual check which the people can have with regard to taxation, by which they are freemen and not ſlaves, lies juſt in this, that the taxers, when taxing the people, are alſo taxing themſelves: that every member of the houſe of commons, when voting a tax, is, upon the matter, putting his hand into his own pocket to bear his own full proportion of it, according to the extent of his property and expence of living. They cannot therefore ruin us without ruining themſelves; and as the great *Sidney* is ſaid to have obſerved, "The hazard of being ruined by thoſe 'who muſt weigh with us, is not ſo 'much to be feared as by thoſe who may 'enrich and ſtrengthen themſelves by 'our deſtruction." It is poſſible, indeed, for the members of the houſe of commons to be corrupted by the people's money, even to more than an indemnifying of them for their proportion of the taxes voted by them; and ſo it is, that there can be no perfection in the beſt human conſtitutions, nor in any thing under the ſun.

The above check in behalf of the people taxed, the beſt which the nature of the thing can admit of, is that by which they are freemen and not ſlaves, under the taxes impoſed upon them; and, by virtue of that check, the millions who have no voice in chuſing repreſentatives for a ſeat in the houſe of commons, are as much freemen as any freeholder who chuſes, or as any repreſentative who is choſen. Such is the happy freedom of Britiſh ſubjects, which makes them the envy of all other people.

But ſuppoſing the houſe of commons to vote a tax in which they are not taxing themſelves, I cannot but look upon this as the greateſt poſſible height of deſpotiſm, becauſe virtually comprehending every other exertion of deſpotic power, and cannot but look on a people ſo taxed as reduced to a ſtate of downright ſlavery. I could reckon it no ſalvo in this caſe, that the people ſo taxed had repreſentatives in the houſe of commons, while theſe were overpowered by a majority that was to bear no burden of the tax impoſed. Were taxes to be impoſed ſingly on *Scotland*, what would it avail us that we have 45 members among 558, of which that houſe conſiſts? We would be dealt with as ſlaves in that matter; while our liberty turns on this point, that no public tax can be impoſed on us but in which the *Engliſh* alſo, and ſo all the members of the houſe of commons, are to bear their proportion.

I leave the reader to apply all this to the caſe of taxing our American colonies; to whom, I think, it would be a matter of moonſhine though they had a minority of repreſentatives in the houſe of commons, if a tax were impoſed on them, not extending at the ſame time to the people of Great Britain, as is obſerved elſewhere. "The commons of 'Great Britain, in impoſing taxes with-'in the realm, grant what they and their 'conſtituents muſt pay; but, in taxing 'the people of America, they not only 'grant ſupplies of which they pay no 'part, but have the additional ſatisfac-'tion of thereby ſaving their own mo-'ney, and that of their conſtituents:"—And what imaginable check can the Americans have, in the caſe of ſuch taxation, for preſerving themſelves and their poſterity in the ſtate of Britiſh liberty?

I have ſeen a propoſal of a law to be made for ſettling a reaſonable proportion of the public taxes to be paid by the Americans, ſo that taxes ſhould be voted upon them according to that proportion, juſt in voting the ſame taxes upon Great Britain alſo: and this would put them on a level with *Scotland*, which bears a ſtated reaſonable proportion of the taxes at the ſame time impoſed on *England* alſo.

This plan would remove all my difficulty about taxing the Americans, as I think they would have a full enjoyment of Britiſh freedom under ſuch a mode of taxation; while, otherwiſe, I can ſee nothing but mere deſpotiſm on the one hand, and mere ſlavery on the other. I cannot therefore but look on the *modern doctrine of taxation*, after all the colourings which have been put upon it, as really a ſophiſtical and malignant ſcheme, calculated to ſerve the moſt nefarious purpoſes; and I moſt earneſtly wiſh that it may not prove big with a complicated ruin on both ſides of the Atlantic.

If there be any fallacy in the above reaſonings, which have a real effect on my mind, a detection of it will be truly acceptable to,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

Edin. Oct. 16. MODERATUS.

An ACCOUNT *of the* BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

THE nobility, or ſecond eſtate, in the conſtitution of Great Britain, was originally repreſentative. The members were ennobled by tenure, and not by writ or patent; and they were holden in ſervice to the crown and kingdom for the reſpective provinces, counties, or baronies, whoſe names they bore, and which they repreſented.

A title to be a member of this ſecond eſtate, was from the beginning hereditary. The king could not anticiently either create or defeat a title to nobility. Their titles were not forfeitable, ſave by the judgement of their peers upon legal trial; and when any were ſo deprived, or happened to die without heirs, the ſucceſſion was deemed too important to be otherwiſe filled, than by the concurrence of the three eſtates, by the joint and ſolemn act of the parliament, or *commune concilium regni*.

Theſe truths are atteſted by many antient records and parliamentary acts. And although this moſt highly ennobling cuſtom was, at particular times, infringed by particular tyrants, it was inviolably adhered to by the beſt of our Engliſh kings, and was obſerved even by the worſt, excepting in a few inſtances, till the reign of Henry VII. who wiſhed to give conſequence to the third eſtate, by detracting from the honours and powers of the ſecond. In truth, it is not to be wondered at, that any kings, who were ambitious of extending their own power, ſhould wiſh to break and weaken that of the nobility, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by ſo many glorious ſtands for the maintenance of liberty and the conſtitution, more particularly during the reigns of John, Henry III. Edward II. and Richard II.

Until the reign of Henry VII. the nobles were looked upon as ſo many pillars, whereon the people reſted their rights. Accordingly we find that, in the coalition, or grand compact, between John and the collective body of the nation, the king and people jointly agree to confide to the nobles the ſuperintendance of the execution of the great charter, with authority to them, and their ſucceſſors, to inforce the due performance of the covenants therein comprized.

What an illuſtrating diſtinction muſt it have been, when patriotic excellence alone, approved before the country in the field or the council, could give a claim to nobility, and compel, as it were, the united eſtates of king, lords, and commons, to call a man up to the ſecond

ſeat in the government and ſteerage of the nation! Such a preference muſt have proved an unremitting incitement to the cultivation and exerciſe of every virtue; and to ſuch exertions, atchievements, and acts of public beneficence, as ſhould draw a man forth to ſo ſhining a point of light, and ſet him like a gem in the gold of the conſtitution.

The crown did not at once aſſume the independent right of conferring nobility. Henry III. firſt omitted to call ſome of the barons to parliament, who were perſonally obnoxious to him; and he iſſued his writs, or written letters, to ſome others who were not barons, but from whom he expected greater conformity to arbitrary meaſures. Theſe writs, however, did not ennoble the party, till he was admitted, by the ſecond eſtate, to a ſeat in parliament; neither was ſuch nobility by writ hereditary. To ſupply theſe defects, the arbitrary miniſter of Richard II. invented the method of ennobling by letters patent, at the king's pleaſure, whether for years or for life, or in ſpecial or general tail, or in fee-ſimple to a man and his heirs at large. This prerogative, however, was thereafter, in many inſtances, declined and diſcontinued, more particularly by the conſtitution of king Henry V. till meeting with no oppoſition from the other two eſtates, it has ſucceſſively deſcended from Henry VII. on nine crowned heads, through a preſcription of near a century and an half.

Next to their king, the people have allowed to their peerage ſeveral privileges of the moſt uncommon and illuſtrious diſtinction; their chriſtian names, and the names that deſcended to them from their anceſtors, are abſorbed by the name from whence they take their title of honour; and by this they make their ſignature in all letters of deeds. Every temporal peer of the realm is deemed a kinſman to the crown. Their depoſition on their honour, is admitted in place of their oath, ſave where they perſonally preſent themſelves as witneſſes of facts, and ſaving their oaths of allegiance, ſupremacy, and abjuration. During a ſeſſion of parliament, all actions and ſuits at law againſt peers are ſuſpended. In preſentments and indictments by grand juries, and on impeachments by the houſe of commons, peers are to be tried by their peers alone; for in all criminal caſes, they are privileged from the juriſdiction of inferior courts, excepting on appeals for murder or robbery. Peers are alſo exempted from ſerving on inqueſts; and in all civil cauſes, where a peer is plaintiff, two or more knights muſt be impanelled on the jury.

The biſhops, or ſpiritual lords, have privilege of parliament, but have not the above privileges of perſonal nobility: All criminal caſes, ſaving attainder and impeachment, are to be tried by a petty jury. Moreover the biſhops do not vote in the houſe of lords, on the trial of any perſon for a capital crime.

All the temporal and ſpiritual nobles that compoſe the houſe of lords, however different in their titles and degrees of nobility, are called peers, pares, or equals, becauſe their voices are admitted as of equal value; ſo that the vote of a biſhop or baron is equivalent to that of an archbiſhop or duke.

The capital privilege, or rather prerogative, of the houſe of peers, conſiſts in their being the ſupreme court of judicature, to whom the final deciſion of all civil cauſes are conſided and referred in the laſt reſort.

This conſtitutional privilege is a weighty counterpoiſe to his majeſty's ſecond prerogative of appointing the adminiſtrators of juſtice throughout the nation, foraſmuch as judges are intimidated from infringing, by any ſentence, on the laws or conſtitution of theſe realms, while a judgment, ſo highly ſuperior to their own, impends.

The ſecond great privilege of the houſe of peers conſiſts, in their having the ſole judicature of all impeachments commenced and proſecuted by the commons. And this again is a very weighty counterpoiſe to his majeſty's third prerogative of the executive government of theſe nations, by his miniſters; ſince no miniſter can be ſo great as not juſtly to dread the coming under a judgment, from which the mightineſs of his royal maſter cannot protect him.

The third capital privilege of the houſe of peers ſubſiſts in their ſhare, or particular department of rights in the legiſlature. This extends to the framing any bills at their pleaſure, for the purpoſes of good government; ſaving always to the commons the incommunicable right of granting taxes or ſubſidies to be levied on their conſtituents. But in ſuch bills, as on all others, the houſe

of lords have a negative; a happy counterpoiſe to the power both of king and commons, ſhould demands on the one part, or bounties on the other, exceed what is requiſite.

(To be continued.)

A LETTER *from Mrs* B—— *to Mrs* S——, *her Siſter-in-law, dated* Charleſtown, *Auguſt* 19.

Dear SISTER,

OH! I envy your happineſs and tranquility in my dear native land, which our military enthuſiaſts, and ſavage patriots, will not even allow me to mention with fondneſs and reverence! Had not my ſex protected me from their unmanly reſentment againſt all thoſe who are calm, rational, and diſpaſſionate, in the preſent hoſtile inſurrection, I ſhould have been put under arreſt, forbidden freedom of ſpeech and the uſe of pen and ink, which you know is the greateſt puniſhment that can be inflicted on a woman, who likes to prattle and to write upon ſubjects more pleaſing than war, ſlaughter, famine, and the deſtruction of friends, relations, and countrymen. How ſhould you like to pray, to faſt, to dreſs in humble American ſtuff, to be debarred cards, aſſemblies, and the agreeable chit-chat of a tea-table, as we are here, by the ſupreme command of the high and mighty lords who preſide at the general congreſs. This town, once reſorted to by the votaries of pleaſure and diſſipation, and celebrated for the chearfulneſs, hoſpitality, and ſocial intercourſe of its inhabitants, is now become a gloomy, ſilent, deſerted abode, where reign ſuſpicions, jealouſy, diſcord, fanaticiſm, with all the evils and horrors in their train.

Laſt Sunday I went to church, dreſſed in a plain white ſilk, of your manufacture, with the aggravating circumſtance of having my hair dreſſed by the moſt faſhionable Engliſh friſeur. The auſtere Puritan, who poured upon the congregation a torrent of myſtical nonſenſe, looked at me ſeveral times with all the marks of rage and indignation. He compared England to the proſtitute of Babylon, and, with dreadful grimaces and contortions, pronounced damnation againſt all the well wiſhers to the Engliſh government. This frantic preacher having concluded his curſes and imprecations, accoſted me on going out of the church, and had the effrontery to tell me my head dreſs and my attire were ill becoming the times, which ought to be devoted to penitence and humiliation. I thought a contemptuous look was the beſt anſwer I could give to his inſolence and ſcurrility.

When I came home I lamented my condition, to be expoſed to the illiberal reprimand of ſuch an enthuſiaſt; but ſtill I was forced to conceal my ſpite and my chagrin, for fear of a new matrimonial correction from my huſband, who has lately enrolled himſelf among the ſons of violence, outrage, and terror. I begged earneſtly to return to England during this calamitous period of trouble and confuſion; but have been denied, for fear my huſband ſhould be taxed with having adviſed me to fly to the regions of peace and true liberty.

All our young girls, who uſed to ſaunter with their ſweethearts without controul and reſtriction, are now enjoined to put on ſackcloth, and to renounce all connections with the diſaffected, meaning the ſenſible and the judicious. To ſpeak to lord William Campbell, who, from the beginning of the commotion, has merited the confidence and reſpect of the colony, by the equity and moderation of his government, is imputed a crime. I was obliged the other day to make this apology, and to leave him abruptly, apprehenſive of the inſults of a lawleſs mob. I have taken proper meaſures that this letter ſhould not be intercepted, you may make it public if you think proper. My love to the children, and am,

Your truly affectionate Siſter,

C. B.

On the Preſent State of PARTY.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

THERE are at preſent in the kingdom three ſets of people, very different in their principles, but who co-operate one with the other againſt the miniſtry, and would (if poſſible), to gain their favourite ends, involve us all in confuſion and miſery. In the firſt rank, and the moſt reſpectable for their titles and eſtates, are many who have either taſted the ſweets of places, from whence they are now expelled, or who wiſh to acquire what they have not yet had an opportunity of taſting. In the next rank a

ſome real and true republicans; and in the third, thoſe who profeſs what Mr Burke in his rhetorical ſtile denominates "the Proteſtantiſm of the Proteſtant religion." Theſe men all appear to be zealous in the cauſe of civil and religious liberty; and would make us believe, that the Americans are the moſt injured people under the ſun, and the moſt to be pitied.

As to the firſt rank, though I called them reſpectable as to their titles and e ſtates, they are ſo in no other inſtance. The very groſſeſt of the multitude can ſee through their pretences, and know that their only object is to harraſs and tire out thoſe who are in the different departments of government, that they may ſucceed them. Debauched by what they eſteem ſuperior reaſon, without any one tie of honour, conſcience, or public good, they conſider mankind only in a political light; that the herd are born only to be controuled and impoſed on, and that to gain offices in the ſtate there are no means too vile to be purſued, nor any chicanery but what may with propriety be made uſe of. Nay, if all other efforts ſhould fail, it is a maxim in their creed, that ſeditions and inſurrections may be excited, and the lives of thouſands be ſacrificed for the ſake of their aggrandiſement. Some of theſe men may be more violently inſtigated to theſe bad meaſures by their extravagance and conſequent neceſſities; but it is to be feared that moſt of them are influenced by a Machiavelian depravity of heart, by a policy at which nature and humanity revolt, tending to break down all the mounds of ſociety, and ruin the beſt regulated kingdoms. Nay, could they but acquire their darling power, they would with pleaſure behold our happy conſtitution deſtroyed, and the moſt arbitrary monarchy eſtabliſhed in its ſtead.

As to the ſecond claſs, if there are any honeſt and well-meaning republicans, who have imbibed idle notions from contracted views of the petty ſtates of Greece, and the younger days of the Roman republic, while they confine themſelves to mere theory, and form Utopias, vain chimerical governments in their own minds, they are undoubtedly to be pitied for their folly. But if they endeavour to reduce their theory to practice; if they turn licentious demagogues, and inflame the minds of the people; if they wiſh to revive the tumults of the Athenian and Roman aſſemblies, and would have the rabble direct the government of a ſtate ſo eſſentially different, ſo infinitely extenſive in compariſon, and in every reſpect ſo utterly incapable of being governed in that manner; every well inſtructed, every cool and reflecting citizen, will look on them as madmen waving firebrands of deſtruction, unconſcious whom they may injure in their fury, and (unleſs their attempts are rendered impotent by the public good ſenſe) how wide a conflagration they may kindle.

But if to theſe real republicans are joined men of needy fortunes and infamous characters, men who turn champions of public liberty merely becauſe their private affairs are deſperate, or becauſe having unpardonably offended government, they know it is impoſſible that they ſhould ever gain its confidence or favour, and that their maintenance and very exiſtence depends on being the tools of oppoſition: Who is there that does not laugh at ſuch men? or rather, Who does not deſpiſe? who does not deteſt them?

As to the third claſs: The man who truly acts from religious motives, while he keeps within the bounds of decorum, though I may think his principles abſurd, is with me no contemptible character. Far be intolerance in matters of religion from me; nay, far be it from me to deſire to controul even a ſingle thought of the human breaſt in that reſpect, or not to wiſh for indulgence to the utmoſt latitude of ſentiment. But neither does true religion in its turn wiſh for any thing more than this. What then ſhall we ſay of the profeſſors of any religion whatever, who being allowed the utmoſt liberty of their own worſhip, but reſtrained by legal forms from exerciſing another mode, which their conſciences will not ſuffer them to break through, are deſirous for very ſpite to ſhake the foundation of that government which ſo kindly protects them, encourage ſeditious practices, ſtrain every nerve to raiſe tumults and civil broils, and in hopes of getting a miniſtry who may be more propitious to their obtaining ſpiritual emoluments, are inſtrumental in drawing the ſword, and ſheathing it in the bowels of their fellow-ſubjects? Do religioniſts like theſe deſerve even the liberty which they now enjoy? And would not the moſt enlarged mind rejoice to ſee

them more coercively fettered? or even corporally puniſhed for what muſt be in them diſſembled piety, and real iniquity? Such a religion is "the Proteſtantiſm of the Proteſtant religion" with a vengeance. I thank the energetic orator for the phraſe.

What a real ſatisfaction muſt it afford to every true lover of his country, to every one who is convinced of our flouriſhing ſtate, of the mildneſs of government, of the neceſſity of its being ſtable and fixed in ſo wide extended an empire, of the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace, of the accumulated horrors of war; who is there that does not rejoice in the contemplation, that this aggregate of diſcordant parties, this mimic figure, which bears on its front the fair ſemblance of liberty, while

——*turpiter atrum*
Deſinit in piſcem, mulier formoſa ſuperne.

while it is actuated by ambition, ignorance or malevolence, is likely to be blaſted before it can arrive at maturity, and execute the whole of its nefarious purpoſes? Its influence indeed hath reached to the other ſide of the Atlantic, the viſion of the diſtant and ill-informed Americans is deluded, and they behold the monſter (which they fooliſhly imagine will in their favour pour forth its venom over this kingdom) like the ſun through a miſt, twice as large as he really is. But they likewiſe will ſoon be undeceived. Unanimity among ourſelves, the combined voice of the ſenſible and virtuous in addreſſes to a juſtly beloved ſovereign, will effectually ſtrengthen the nerves of government, reſtore order and obedience to the laws in our colonies, and the triple-headed hydra will ſhrink into its original obſcurity and nothingneſs.

HERMES.

Caution to Lottery Adventurers.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

AS the time of the drawing of the lottery approaches, it may be very neceſſary for your readers to have ſome hints laid before them, that will, probably, prevent their being the dupes of deſigning men, who, under the maſk of ſerving the public, only intend to fleece them. It is very evident, that the inſurance of tickets is a groſs babble, as the calculations are greatly in favour of the inſurer, inſomuch that the exchequer would be exhauſted, if it were purſued to the greateſt extent. To ſay that one or more individuals have gained by it, is ſaying nothing; ſomebody muſt get a twenty thouſand pound prize; but what are the odds according to juſt calculation? Almoſt out of figures. But the *lottery ſwindlers*, for I can call them nothing elſe, not content with inſuring your tickets for a day or a week, either *prize* or *blank* (ſo little do they at one time pretend to be conjurors) go farther, and aſſure you with a moſt ſolemn advertiſement, that they will point out to you, and even ſell you all the lucky numbers throughout the whole lottery —Moſt generous, beneficent men! This is more than chriſtian charity; eſpecially in thoſe who are greatly diſtreſſed, and, perhaps, juſt eſcaped from a jail, without paying their juſt debts. This great goodneſs, in ſome meaſure, reſembles the famous Henriques's plan, who moſt bountifully paid off the national debt at leaſt a dozen of times, and forgot all the while his own, untill he was immured in a priſon, and found to his coſt, that it was far more difficult to pay in ſpecie twenty pounds, than *liquidate*, with *ink*, on paper, *one hundred and thirty millions* ſterling.

But to be ſerious, ſuch impoſitions are ſo glaring, that it only requires a moment's reflection to be convinced of their impoſition. Yet the multitude, decoyed by ſuch alluring baits, are fairly or unfairly *humbugged* out of their ſenſes, and fall a prey to artifice and deceit.

If theſe hints ſhould only ſave one poor family from deſtruction (and many have fallen a prey to theſe deceits), the writer of this letter will be more than recompenſed for his trouble. He has, at leaſt, the agreeable reflection to know he meant well, as his deſign is to defeat the machinations of a ſet of harpies who do not deſerve the name of men.

ANTI-BUBBLE.

Genuine Anecdotes of GEN. WASHINGTON.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

I WAS ſurpriſed on reading in laſt week's Magazine, P. 144. ſome anecdotes relating to a gentleman of Mr Waſhington's

rank, and who is perſonally known to many diſtinguiſhed officers in his majeſty's ſervice, ſo contrary to fact. The relater of it might with the ſame degree of truth have told the public, that Mr Waſhington's *mother was an alderman, and his aunt a juſtice of peace*, as that his mother was niece to general Monk. The following account of that gentleman you may rely on, and is at your's and the public's ſervice.

Yours, &c.

VERAX.

"Mr Waſhington is a native of Virginia, born about the year 1732; was ſent by governor Dinwiddie in the year 1753, as he had reaſon to believe the French were encroaching on the weſtern parts of that dominion, to aſcertain the fact. Mr Waſhington ſoon returned with information that they had built a log fort on the Ohio, where fort Pitt was afterwards erected. That colony, in 1754, raiſed a regiment in order to diſpoſſeſs the French. As Mr Waſhington was then a very young man, an old gentleman, Mr Fry, was appointed commander, but Mr Waſhington had diſcovered ſo great a degree of intrepidity and fortitude in his journey ſeveral hundred miles through a *then* wild and ſavage country the year before, that the governor appointed him lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Fry dying on their march, the command devolved on colonel Waſhington; ſo that he never was in action below the rank of colonel, nor ever held a commiſſion below that of a lieut.-colonel. About the year 1759, he married a lady of very conſiderable fortune, and reſigned his commiſſion. By the death of his elder brother ſome time before, he got poſſeſſion of a tolerably good family-eſtate. Add to theſe the immenſe tracts of land he has acquired, under the king's and governor's proclamations, as firſt in command; there are but few men in that country poſſeſſed of a larger eſtate than Mr Waſhington; he is a man of ſenſe and great integrity; he is polite, though rather too reſerved; he is now in the prime of life, an exceeding fine figure (at leaſt ſix feet high), and a very good countenance. There is much dignity and modeſty in his manner. If the gentleman of the Coventry corporation will give up his relation to Mr Waſhington, which I ſuppoſe depends on his being born at Coventry in the year 1709, he will not loſe any honour he was ever juſtly entitled to; and if the publiſher of the print with general Waſhington under it, which muſt have been intended for a man born in the year 1709, will deſtroy that edition, and procure the favour of the earl of Delawar to ſit for another, as Mr Waſhington reſembles that nobleman in face and figure more nearly than any man I have ſeen in England, the public will then form a much juſter notion of Mr Waſhington, than they can do at preſent from the anecdotes and the print before-mentioned.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

RUIN and deſolation ſufficient will the war between England and America occaſion, if confined to them as the ſole combatants; but what havock will there be if the Indians are to be drawn into the ſame! What cruelty is it in either of the parties to inſtigate the poor harmleſs Indians to take a part in the preſent unfortunate (and never enough to be lamented) conteſt! That humanity that we hear ſo much boaſted of, is ſurely dormant, or the Indians could never have been applied to take up the hatchet.

An Indian war (it is well known) is of all others the moſt ſavage; and there is no knowing when, or how, when once begun, it will end, or what will be the conſequence.

Setting nation againſt nation to war with each other, upon a ſubject which very little, if at all, concerns them, ſeems a ſpecies of politics of the infernal ſort.

How much more becoming would it have been in both parties, to have recommended to the Indian tribes the ſmoking the calumet of peace, inſtead of inciting them to the warhoop?

If it was only to prevent the Catahaws and the Cherokees, and (as Mr Foote humorouſly expreſſes it) all the *accs* and *ees* of the continent from wading in blood in this taxation war, this alone ought to be ſufficient reaſon for our putting an end to the preſent controverſy with the Americans; in further purſuing which, no good can, total ruin may, and great loſs of blood and treaſure muſt, fall on poor

OLD ENGLAND.

POETRY.

On leaving D——K——d: *An* ELEGY. *By a Young* LADY.

FAREWEL, ye friendly bow'rs, ye ſtreams adieu!
I leave with ſorrow each ſequeſter'd ſeat:
Ye lawns, where oft I ſwept the morning dew;
Ye groves, from noon-tide rays, a kind retreat.

Yon wood-crown'd hill, whoſe far-projecting ſhade,
Inverted, trembles in the cryſtal lake,
Where wrapt in thought I penſively have ſtray'd,
For crouds and noiſe, reluctant I forſake.

The lowly ſhrubs, which winding thro' the vale,
In graceful rows attract the raviſh'd eye,
Where the ſoft ring-dove pours her ſoothing tale,
No more muſt veil me from the fervid ſky.

Beneath yon aged oak's extended arms,
Oft-times beſide the pebbled brook I lay;
Tranſported with ſweet nature's virgin charms,
In happy ſolitude I paſs'd the day.

There firſt my boſom caught the rapt'rous flame!
As I perus'd *Amator*'s tuneful ſtrains;
Charm'd with his lays, the wanton fawns grew tame,
And huſh'd was all the bleating of the plains.

But ah! theſe pleaſing minutes now are o'er,
Ye ſcenes of tranſport from my thoughts retire;
Theſe rural joys ſhall calm my breaſt no more;
No more my fingers wake the ſleeping lyre.

But come content! from this celeſtial ſeat,
Come to my breaſt, and chaſe my cares away!
With dawning hope irradiate my retreat,
And chear my boſom with thy heavenly ray.

VIRGO.

Tully-mully by Dunkeld, Oct. 20.

The TRAVELLER. *A* FABLE.

Addreſſed to Lord V——.

A CUCKOO once, as cuckoos uſe,
Went out upon a winter's cruize,
Return'd with the returning ſpring.
Some hundred brothers of the wing,
Curious to hear from foreign realms,
Got round him in a tuft of elms
He ſhook his pinions, ſtruck his beak,
Attempted twice or thrice to ſpeak:
At length upriſing on his ſtand,
"Old England! well the land's a land!
'But curſe me! gentlemen (ſays he),
'We paſſage fowl that croſs the ſea,
'Have vaſt advantages o'er you,
'Whoſe native woods are all in view:
'The ſeaſon paſt, I took a jaunt
'Amongſt the iſles of the Levant;
'Where by the way I ſtuff'd my guts
'With almonds and piſtachio nuts:
'Twas then my whim, ſome weeks to be
'In that choice garden Italy.
'But underneath the ſky's expanſe,
'No climate like the ſouth of France!"
He went on talking, pert and loud,
When an old raven, 'mong'ſt the croud,
Stopp'd ſhort his inſolent career:—
"——Why, what a monſtrous buſtle's here!
'You travell'd, Sir—I ſpeak to you!
'Who paſs ſo many countries thro';
'Say, to what purpoſe is't you roam?
'And what improvements bring you home!
'Has Italy, on which you doat,
'Supply'd you with another note?
'Or France, which you extol ſo high,
'Taught you with better grace to fly?
'I cannot ſee that both together,
'Have alter'd you a ſingle feather:
'Then tell not us, of where you've been,
'Of what you've done, or what you've ſeen;
'While you, and all your rambling pack,
'Cuckoos went out—the ſame came back."

B——

On the EDINBURGH PARTRIDGES, *ſeen at the* Croſs.

ASPICE quam denſis perdicum turba catervis,
Conſluit in noſtrum plebe ſtupente forum:
Sylvarum latebris et agreſtibus abdita dumis
Nunc urbis ſummo culmine gaudit avis.
Deliciæ regum, convivia principe digna,
Delicias nobis divitiaſque ferunt.
Deſine, venator, jam rura laceſſere telis,
Nam tibi captandas præbet Edina feras.
Deſinat auguriis auſpex terrere ſiniſtris
Pectora: num perdix delicioſa nocet?
Si mala perdices ſint omina, talia, quæſo
In noſtrum redeant omina ſæpe forum.

Tranſlated thus:

Surpriſing ſight! what can this wonder mean?
In open ſtreets was e'er a partridge ſeen?
They leave their native thickets, and repair
To tow'ring ſpires, and kind Edina's air.
Delicious chear for nobles, dukes, and kings,
Great wealth portends, or ſome good fortune brings.
No huntſman needs beat up the woods for game,
While now our city can afford the ſame.
No prophet needs our ſpirits to alarm,
Dread in a well fed partridge future harm.
Or if ſuch fowls are ominous, I pray
Our ſtreets may ſhow ſuch omens every day.

THE REVIEW.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your Magazine of the 19th current, a letter ſigned *One of the Public*, containing an attack upon a ſmall collection of Chriſtian Songs lately publiſhed; I hope that the ſame motive which induced you to give a place to that letter, will give admittance to a few words in anſwer to it.

I cannot indeed take upon me to decide in the ſame peremptory manner upon this criticiſm, that the author of it is pleaſed to do upon the merits of the above Songs. I cannot come forth with an air of ſolemn authority and ſelf-importance, which I have often ſeen about ſome people who pretend to great humility, ſaying, "I have procured a reading of this piece," and "*I find* it to be" ſo and ſo; but as a plain untitled man, Sir, who have no pretenſions to ſuch airs of importance, I ſhall give you in a ſober way what occurs to me upon the ſubject.

And in the firſt place it may be noticed, that the above Songs are adverti ſed as the work of *many hands* (which your correſpondent very childleſsly, as I think, dwells much upon), yet they are not advertiſed as the work of many *eminent* hands, either for grammar or poetry, or any thing elſe. The contrary indeed is the fact; for tho' ſome pieces in this *medley* (which by the bye are ſome of the worſt in point of poetry) were written by men of more learning than ſome who make a greater ſhew of it; yet they are, in general, compoſed by obſcure illiterate people of different ages, different occupations, and different countries, all however agreeing with one heart and ſoul in aſcribing, according to the motto prefixed to the publication, from Iſaiah xxiv. 16. *Glory to the righteous One:* and all agreeing likewiſe in the ſentiment expreſſed in the advertiſement noticed by your correſpondent, that there is *no acceptance with God but through the righteouſneſs* of that *righteous One, and his only*.—They were moſtly written in obedience to the command, 1 Cor. xiv. 16. and were originally read and ſung in one or other of the little churches of Chriſt, mentioned in the preface to the publication, the members of which are encouraged both to ſpeak and to compoſe ſongs for the edification of one another in a plain familiar manner, every one according to his ability; and in theſe churches, while the righteouſneſs of Chriſt, *and his only*, are exalted, many little defects, ſuch as thoſe mentioned by your critic, both in their diſcourſes and ſongs, are readily paſſed over.

At the ſame time, Sir, the editors of theſe Songs were ſenſible that, in preſenting them to the public, it was proper to poliſh them a little more than was neceſſary to anſwer the firſt intention of them, and they did actually attempt to poliſh them accordingly; but not being fortunate enough to have ſuch a poet and critic among them as your reviewer, many errors and imperfections no doubt eſcaped them, and many others they obſerved which they could not alter to their ſatisfaction. They therefore contented themſelves with making this edition only *a little more correct* than any of the four former ones, and giving fair warning to the public, that if the ſubject of the publication did not pleaſe them, they would find little in the grammar or poetry to do ſo. This was one part of the meaning of their advertiſement, that the Collection would pleaſe Chriſtians, *and none others*; and had your correſpondent conſidered it in this point of view, he might have ſaved himſelf the trouble of his review.

I diſpute not, therefore, with this critic, the inaccuracies, or "ſingularities and improprieties," as he terms them, which he has been at ſo much trouble to ſearch for in theſe Chriſtian Songs, ſuch as *in* for *into*, and the rhimes of *tale* and *zeal*, *peace* and *place*, and ſuch like. He is heartily welcome to them all for his pains, and as much more as he can find: though between ourſelves, Mr Printer, I ſhould think that ſo great a poet and critic as he, demeans himſelf much in nibbling at a little homely performance of this kind, while the expreſſion of *the fire of David, and the dignity of the Bible* itſelf, are allowed to remain *ſunk ſo often below mediocrity* in our preſent verſion of the Book of Pſalms, by which I ſhould humbly ſuppoſe his critical eyes and ears muſt daily, or at leaſt weekly, be not a little offended.

But I now come to his objections to the *matter* of theſe vulgar Songs, and particularly to what he ſays reſpecting

the expreſſion *our* (not *a*) *breathleſs God*, which he is pleaſed to miſinterpret as ſynonymous with his own vile expreſſion of *a mortal God*. And did I think, Sir, that it was only ſomething uncommon, and perhaps uncouth in the ſound, or ſome appearance of impropriety in point of language in the above expreſſion, which is ſo ſhocking to the gentleman, I ſhould, for my own part, and think I might venture likewiſe in name of all concerned in the Songs, freely to give it up to him, becauſe certainly on ſubjects of this kind, the more the identical words and *letters* of ſcripture are adhered to the better; but if, as I ſuſpect, it is not merely the *ſound* or *mode* of the expreſſion, but the *meaning* intended to be conveyed by that expreſſion which he oppoſes, viz. That he who "was in the 'form of God, and thought it not rob-'bery to be *equal* with God (Phil. ii. '6,—8.), humbled himſelf, and became 'obedient to the death, even the death 'of the croſs;" then all concerned in the above Songs will be diſpoſed to ſtand by the expreſſion in queſtion in the face of your commentator, let his importance or ſelf-importance be what it will, becauſe they do not ſee how *the righteouſneſs of Chriſt, and his only*, can ever intitle them to acceptance with the *juſt God*, or how the blood which he ſhed upon the croſs can be ſufficient to atone for the ſmalleſt of their tranſgreſſions, if the perſon who wrought that righteouſneſs was not a divine perſon, and his blood was not, as it is expreſsly called, Acts xx. 28. the blood of God, and on that account of divine and infinite worth to cleanſe from all ſin; and when they hear an inſpired apoſtle ſaying, (1 John iii. 16) "Hereby perceive we the love of *God*, becauſe *he* laid down *his* life for us," and the Lord Jeſus himſelf ſaying (as your critic will ſee it reads literally, Rev. i. 17, 18.), "I am the firſt and the laſt, and the living one, *and I became dead*, &c." they have no difficulty in ſaying with all boldneſs, that the perſon who died, or, which they apprehend to be the ſame thing, the perſon who became *breathleſs*, who with a loud voice cried upon the croſs, "It is finiſhed," and *gave up the ghoſt*, ſaying, "Father into thy hands I *commend my ſpirit*," was indeed, and will be ever worſhipped by his people as their Lord and their God.

As to the expreſſion of *mortal God*, it conveys a very different meaning from the expreſſion in the Song; the compoſer of which, in ſaying that he who was "God manifeſt in the fleſh," became *breathleſs*, or gave up his ſpirit, certainly never meant to ſay that his ſpirit died or became mortal, which your correſpondent moſt unfairly points at, nor yet that his fleſh ſaw corruption; the contrary of which is expreſsly affirmed in the ſcripture. All that he can be made to ſay without twiſting the expreſſion out of its natural meaning, and all that thoſe concerned in the Songs underſtand him to be ſaying in the ſong challenged, is, that Jeſus Chriſt, the Son of God, who thought it not robbery to be *equal with God*, died for our ſins, according to the ſcriptures;—and this they underſtand to be the truth of God.

With reſpect to your correſpondent's other criticiſms, they really appear to me (and muſt, I think, appear to any who look into the Songs without a predetermination to find fault) ſo very quibbling and trifling, that I do not chuſe to be at the trouble of anſwering them, further than to ſay, that thoſe concerned in the Songs have no authority and no deſire to force their views of particular paſſages of ſcripture upon any of the public; and if your critic does not like them, he may let them alone; but why his opinion on ſuch paſſages is to be regarded more than the opinion of *any one* of the many, though obſcure hands, concerned in the Songs, which he is condemning, I am at ſome loſs to underſtand, until he produces ſome better title for aſſuming authority than he has yet done.

As to the elegies, your correſpondent ſays juſtly enough that they are not of general concern, and on that account they were purpoſely detached from the others, and placed at the end of the Collection. At the ſame time, if any of theſe elegies can be found to have any tendency towards paying more reſpect to the memory of deceaſt friends than is authoriſed by the word of God, they are certainly in ſo far improper, and will not be defended by thoſe who profeſs to live by that word; but many think that they have no ſuch criminal tendency, and however weighty your correſpondent's opinion may be, he cannot ſurely be offended, that ſome few, to whom his importance is not known, ſhould take the liberty to differ from him.

Yours, &c. *A* HAND.

A PLAN *propoſed for ſuppreſſing the* AMERICAN REBELLION.

TO embark all the troops at Boſton, and the naval force, conſiſting of nine ſhips of ſeventy four guns, nine of ſixty-four, nine of thirty-ſix, nine of twenty-eight, nine of twenty-four, nine of eighteen, nine bomb veſſels, and nine armed ſchooners, divided into three ſquadrons, with three thouſand marines, one battalion of artillery, and twelve thouſand Hanoverians, embarked in fifty tranſports. This naval armament divided into three fleets, to range the whole extenſive coaſt of the American continent, to bombard every town that declared for the American rebels, to form three garriſons of the king's German ſubjects, each of four thouſand men, in the moſt proper ſituations of the rebellious colonies.

An internal army of thirty-ſix thouſand Indians, to be commanded by Sir Guy Johnſon.

The garriſon of Quebec to conſiſt of eight battalions.

St Auguſtine and St John's garriſons, reinforced with two battalions each.

An embargo to be laid upon all ſhips entering the ports of the rebellious colonies, excepting the king's ſhips.

The eighteen ſhips of the line commiſſioned, as a fleet of obſervation, during the American rebellion.

The fleet of thirty-nine ſmall ſhips of war commiſſioned, to awe the American continent.

Augmentation to be raiſed, two thouſand marines; and an additional battalion of artillery of five hundred men.

What a formidable augmentation of the naval force of Great Britain! A fleet equal to awe all the maritime powers of Europe. By this ſyſtem not one battalion of Engliſh ſubjects would engage in America with an American ſubject. The king's Indian ſubjects would then be formed upon a military ſyſtem of the moſt important ſervice, to act with the king's armies during a French or a Spaniſh war. Such a corps of light armed Indian infantry, to co operate with the regular battalions in the attack of the Spaniſh ſettlements, would ſave many troops, would increaſe that rapidity of victory which always attends the arms of this country. By this ſyſtem, ten battalions of infantry only, would be detached from Great Britain and Ireland, the citadel of the Britiſh empire.

Gibraltar and Minorca, the ornaments of the military laurels of Britiſh valour and of Britiſh annals, would continue ſolely garriſoned by Britiſh troops.

The principal charge of public expence, would center in naval armaments; the popular, the darling expence of Engliſhmen.

Hanover, the continental redoubt of the Britiſh empire, to be obliged, by its convention with parliament, to embody 12000 of its militia, to ſupply that deficiency of internal ſtrength, till the return of their troops from the American ſervice.

And that the militia of England be immediately embodied. Six battalions of 500 men, formed from the invalid eſtabliſhment. A fleet of twelve ſhips of the line, with 5000 regulars. One battalion of artillery embarked, and two battalions of marines, to be ſtationed at Portſmouth. A ſimilar armament at Plymouth.

If this ſyſtem was adopted, there is no doubt the twelve American colonies, united only in rebellion, would, the inſtant they were convinced this ſyſtem of ſpirited policy was carried into execution, ſubmit, without further effuſion of blood or treaſure.

HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

OCT. 26.—*to* NOV. 2.

TURKEY.

From the Danube, Oct. 3.

"LETTERS from Conſtantinople mention, that the Porte has already remitted to Ruſſia a part of the ſum which they engaged to pay in three years at the concluſion of the laſt peace. We are aſſured that the grand ſignior has ſent a much larger ſum than he needed to have done, which proves that his finances are in better order than they were ſuppoſed to be. The ſame letters add, that the Porte ſeems determined not to

meddle with the affairs of Crimea, but that the Ruſſians are to ſend 12,000 men to re-eſtabliſh the Chan whom they have choſen."

GERMANY.

Berlin, Oct. 8. "The king has given proofs to the Poles that they have loſt nothing by changing maſters; on the contrary, they may expect a happier fate. His majeſty's firſt act of benevolence to his new ſubjects is a gift of 1,500,000 crowns to build 200 villages in that part of Poland which fell to his ſhare, and which was a waſte country under the republic."

Hanover, Oct. 10. "We learn from Ritzebuttel, that the five battalions of electoral troops, taken into the ſervice of Great Britain, were embarked on the 5th and 6th inſtant; on the 8th the tranſports put to ſea for England, under the convoy of a ſloop of war. The embarkation was made with the greateſt regularity, and not a ſingle man has deſerted. Moreover, recruits are raiſing here to form a new regiment, which is to be named the Royal American, of which col. Scheiter is to have the command. The corps will conſiſt of 2000 men, all foreigners; the officers to be partly foreigners, and partly of this country. Great numbers have already offered themſelves.

SWEDEN.

Hague, Oct. 20. "The baron de Goes, the Swediſh miniſter at this court, had a conference a few days ago with the preſident of the ſtates-general, and, we hear, informed him, that the king his maſter, in order to encourage trade, had reſolved to eſtabliſh a free port in his dominions, and that his majeſty had pitched upon the town of Maſtrand, in the province of Bahus, for that purpoſe, to which he ſhould grant all the neceſſary privileges, and hoped it would be agreeable to their high mightineſſes, and induce the inhabitans of Holland to extend their trade to Sweden."

AMERICA.

Williamſburgh (Virginia), Aug. 26. "An expreſs from capt. Wood, which arrived at Richmond a few days ago, brings advice, that the Mingo, Wyandor, and Shawaneſe tribes of Indians, appear to be friendly, and have promiſed to attend the treaty at Pittſburgh, the 10th of next month; but that many of the more weſtern and ſouth weſtern tribes ſeem determined to take up the hatchet againſt us."

Cambridge (Maſſachuſett's), Auguſt 31. "Two of the enemy's floating batteries attempting to annoy our people at work upon Plowed-hill, were ſilenced in Myſtick-river, and one of them partly ſunk, by ſome of our cannon placed at Temple's farm.

"We are told, that a captain and lieutenant, both belonging to the marines, in the miniſterial army, lately fought a duel in Boſton, occaſioned by a political diſpute, in which the captain was killed, and the lieutenant badly wounded."

New-York, Sept. 4. "Wedneſday, the ſecond diviſion of the New York battalion, commanded by major Zedwitz, ſailed for Albany, to join the former diviſion, under gen. Schuyler's command at Ticonderoga."

Philadelphia, Sept. 6. "Yeſterday arrived here the hon. John Hancock, Eſq; and lady, from Connecticut; and the hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; and lady, from Virginia.

"The ſame day arrived ſeveral other of the delegates from the ſouthward, to attend the congreſs.

"Yeſterday the hon. continental congreſs met agreeable to adjournment.

"On the 20th of Auguſt a court-martial was held at the camp at Cambridge, when they broke col. G——— for cowardice on Bunker's hill the 17th of June."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.—to 28.

St James's, October 23.

Stephen Sayre, Eſq; having been accuſed, by an information upon oath, of high treaſon, was this day taken into cuſtody, and after having been examined by the earl of Rochford, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, was committed priſoner to the Tower.

Lond. Gaz.

TOWER *of* LONDON.

Between the hours of nine and ten yeſterday morning, Mr Stavely, of Half-moon-ſtreet, Piccadilly, and Mr Mann, of Queen Anne-ſtreet, Weſtminſter (both king's meſſengers), attended by a

conſtable, repaired to the houſe of Stephen Sayre, Eſq; in Oxford-ſtreet. As an excuſe to obtain an interview with Mr Sayre, they pretended, that a forged draught for two hundred pounds had been iſſued by the bank of which Mr Sayre is a proprietor. Obtaining, by ſuch means, the interview they deſired, Mr Sayre no ſooner appeared than they acquainted him, that "they had an order ſigned by lord Rochford, one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, to take him into cuſtody, on a charge of high treaſon; and to ſearch for, ſeize, and carry with them, ſuch of his papers as they might deem effectual for their purpoſe."

Mr Sayre heard the ſummons with compoſure, and obeyed its dictates with a manly dignity. Conſcious of his innocence, he ſmiled at the heinouſneſs of the charge, and, in a perfect reliance on his own integrity, he permitted the meſſengers to ſearch his eſcrutores, boxes, and bureaus. No ſooner did they lay their hands on a letter from Mrs Macanlay (ſiſter to the lord mayor elect), and another letter addreſſed to "the Livery of London," under the ſignature of "Bernard's Ghoſt," than they ſeized and carried them off.

Mr Sayre expreſſed his readineſs to accompany the meſſengers unto lord Rochford's houſe, having previouſly diſpatched a ſervant to Mr Reynolds, requiring his attendance with the utmoſt expedition. The meſſengers conducted Mr Sayre to the preſence of lord Rochford; and Sir John Fielding was preſent. An information from Mr Richardſon (an adjutant of the guards) was read. The charge contained in this information was to the following purport:

"That Stephen Sayre, Eſq; had expreſſed to him, the ſaid Richardſon, an intention of ſeizing the king's perſon, as his majeſty went on Thurſday to the parliament houſe; alſo an intention of taking poſſeſſion of the Tower, and overturning the preſent government."

After this information had been read, Mr Sayre replied to the ſeparate charges with that ſort of compoſure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he ſtated how very ſlightly he was acquainted with adjutant Richardſon, the informer; he mentioned the only converſation which had ever paſſed between them, and he was about to enter more largely into the futility of the charge, when it was announced to lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, "that Mr Reynolds demanded immediate admittance to his client." Several meſſages paſſed, but that which could not be denied as a matter of right, was ſoon very courteouſly granted as a matter of favour. Mr Reynolds was admitted, becauſe it was impoſſible, conſiſtent with juſtice, to refuſe his admittance. Having been introduced to lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, the latter put the following queſtion to Mr Reynolds:

"Is it Mr Sayre's deſire that you ſhould attend in his behalf?"

Mr Reynolds replied in the affirmative. Sir John Fielding ſaid, "that this was not true." Mr Reynolds replied, "that Sir John Fielding, as a magiſtrate, might ſay that which, as a gentleman, he could not juſtify." The knight then deſired that it might be aſked of Mr Sayre, "Whether he had ſent for Mr Reynolds?" Mr Sayre replied, "he had ſent for him, without mentioning the place where he was to attend."

Theſe diſputes being adjuſted, it was agreed that Mr Reynolds might attend the private examination of his friend. The firſt advice Mr Reynolds gave to Mr Sayre was this, "That he ſhould not anſwer any interrogatories which lord Rochford or Sir John Fielding might propound; and that he ſhould not ſign any paper."

The information which contained the charge, was a ſecond time read, at the requeſt of Mr Sayre, who, ſmiling at the recital, Mr Reynolds joined in the laugh, and ſaid, "that the whole was too ridiculous to be ſeriouſly attended to." An altercation then enſued between Mr Reynolds and adjutant Richardſon, the informer. Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding were requeſted by the informer to ſilence Mr Reynolds. He ſaved them the trouble, by obſerving, "That he ſhould always pay a proper deference to authority, but whatever he had there ſaid of the informer, he would repeat in any other place whatever."

Mr Reynolds then told lord Rochford, "that if, after conſulting the great law-officers of ſtate (which his lordſhip would do of courſe), as the information did not amount to a direct charge againſt Mr Sayre, his lordſhip ſhould think himſelf warranted to receive bail, ample and ſufficient bail ſhould be given; but if it was thought warrantable to commit, he ſcorned to aſk a favour for his client."

Mr Sayre was ordered into an adjacent apartment, and he was ſoon afterwards committed a cloſe priſoner to the Tower.

The following is a true copy of the WARRANT *of* COMMITMENT.

(C O P Y.)

" William-Henry, earl of Rochford, one of the lords of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council, and principal ſecretary of ſtate:

" Theſe are, in his majeſty's name, to authoriſe and require you to receive into your cuſtody the body of Stephen Sayre, Eſq; herewith ſent you, being charged upon oath before me, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, with treaſonable practices, and to keep him in cloſe cuſtody, until he ſhall be delivered by due courſe of law; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your warrant.

" Given at St James's, on the 23d day of October 1775, in the fifteenth year of his majeſty's reign.

ROCHFORD.

" To the Earl Cornwallis, Conſtable of his Majeſty's Tower of London, or to the Lieutenant of the ſaid Tower, or his deputy."

It would be a ſcandalous omiſſion to conclude this narrative without doing juſtice to the behaviour of Mr Sayre. As a ſubject of a free ſtate, his demeanor was manly; as a patriot it was intrepid; as a gentleman it was polite. He treated the malice of informers with the utmoſt contempt; the futility of informations, when preferred by the creatures, and countenanced by the authority of government, this he ſmiled at with ineffable diſdain. " The unhappy effects of ſuch informations, government (Mr Sayre ſaid) had amply experienced by giving ear to Bernard and Hutchinſon. By falſe informations and ſuggeſtions, theſe men had conſented to become the willing inſtruments in carrying on the purpoſes of adminiſtration. But whatever informers government might encourage, integrity was a ſhield which would protect men of honour from their ſhafts. Defended by that ſhield, Mr Sayre ſaid, he ſhould enter the apartments of a priſon, conſcious that they would prove a ſafe aſylum for virtue."

After Mr Sayre was committed to the Tower yeſterday, he ſent the following letter to the ſecretary of ſtate:

(C O P Y.)

MR SAYRE to Lord ROCHFORD.

MY LORD,

" I FIND, upon reading the warrant of commitment, that the commanding officer here cannot permit my friends to viſit me, unleſs by expreſs orders from your lordſhip. If it is in your lordſhip's power, I have no doubt but you will readily grant me that indulgence. I am, &c."

Tower, three o'clock, Oct. 23.

In conſequence of which, Mrs Sayre was permitted to viſit him; but lord Effingham, Mr Edmund Burke, the lord mayor, and Mr Ellis, applied for the like permiſſion, but were refuſed.

The reaſon for committing Mr Sayre to the Tower, inſtead of the county goal, is ſuppoſed to guard againſt his releaſe, Mr Reynolds, his attorney, being under ſheriff, and the ſheriffs themſelves no friends to the meaſures of adminiſtration.

But the true reaſon aſſigned is, That Mr Sayre being a petitioner for a ſeat in parliament, and having beſides ſerved the office of ſheriff of London, reſpect to the city required ſuch a compliment.

The lord mayor this morning waited on the lieutenant of the Tower, and intreated the favour to be admitted to ſee Mr Sayre, but was told, that his requeſt could not be complied with; for that the ſecretaries of ſtate had given orders that no one ſhould ſee him, not his lady, without their orders; nor was he to be allowed pen, ink, or paper; therefore all the ſatisfaction his lordſhip could have, was to ſee Mr Sayre at the window, and they bowed to each other.

Mr ſerjeant Glynn, Mr Dunning, Mr ſerjeant Adair, Mr Lucas, Mr Dayrell, Mr Alleyne, and Mr Arthur Lee, are retained as counſel for Mr Sayre, in caſe he ſhould be brought to trial.

Many more perſons are talked of, ſome of whom, it is ſaid, meſſengers are in ſearch of, and that others are gone off.

Orders, it is ſaid, were immediately ſent off expreſs to the different ſea-ports, to prevent the embarkation of any perſons whatever, till proper notice be given from government to the contrary.

A correſpondent remarks, that if Mr Sayre ever did expreſs himſelf in the words charged by his accuſer, Bedlam ſhould ſeem a more proper place of confinement for him than the Tower.

Three of his majeſty's meſſengers, it is

reported, are ſet out for Graveſend, aſſiſted by three officers, all with ſpecial warrants, in order to embark on board a veſſel to ſail with all expedition after three ſhips, which have ſailed under the denomination of merchant-men to the American colonies; information having been given that they are freighted with arms, ammunition, and ſeveral thouſand pounds in ſpecie for the uſe of the Americans, which have been ſent there by certain patriots, in oppoſition to the order of government.

Mr Sayre, previous to his commitment to the Tower from lord Rochford's office, begged the favour of pen, ink, and paper: which being granted him, he wrote immediately to a boſom friend, to aſſure him, "that whatever might be the event, upon the honour of a gentleman, he was totally innocent of the charge brought againſt him, for plotting to ſecure the perſon of his majeſty, and take poſſeſſion of the Tower."

Mr Sayre, on his examination on Monday, replied further to the charge,—that in the courſe of converſation with Mr Richardſon, he had expreſſed himſelf very freely concerning the unhappy and deſtructive conteſt now depending in America, &c. &c. and that he concluded this converſation by ſaying, he feared there was not ſpirit enough in this country to bring about a total change of men and meaſures; but that as to any plan or intention about ſeizing the perſon of the king, or any expreſſion which could be conſtrued into ſuch intention, he totally and utterly denied.—Mr Sayre obſerved, that had there been any ſuch plan under conſideration, Mr Richardſon would, *if in his ſenſes*, have concealed his reſolution of divulging it until ſome further ſteps had been taken; for that by a little delay, Mr Richardſon, in caſe the deſign had been real, muſt have been furniſhed with a thouſand corroborating circumſtances, &c.

His lordſhip very fairly acquieſced in thoſe ſentiments, and made a very handſome apology that he ſhould be under a neceſſity of giving attention to the buſineſs.

Mr Sayre would have proceeded to relate the whole of the converſation which happened, had not his ſolicitor, who came in after he had begun, adviſed him to be ſilent. He told his lordſhip, that as the fountain was pure from whence his words proceeded, he had no apprehenſions of any poſſible criminal conſtruction; that he meant not to conceal his feelings or his ſentiments, though his lordſhip might think them bitter and unpalatable to the king's miniſters, for their meaſures were evidently ruinous, and unavoidably deſtructive to the whole empire.

Adjutant Richardſon, of the firſt regiment of guards, lately an enſign, a native of Pennſylvania in America, and formerly a Quaker, communicated to col. Craig, lieut-col. of the regiment, a converſation between him and Mr Sayre, in a private room at a coffee-houſe, reſpecting a deſign to ſeize the king and the Tower. Col. Craig told it to the ſecretary of ſtate. A cabinet-council was held on Sunday upon it, and on Monday Mr Sayre, who is a native of Boſton, was taken before the ſecretary of ſtate. Mr Sayre, acknowledged knowing Richardſon, and that they were in the room at the coffee-houſe at the time Richardſon ſaid; but their converſation was only about American affairs and American politics, not in the ſmalleſt degree like the converſation given in the information.

There is ſomething very ſingular in the conduct of Mr Richardſon. When Mr Sayre came into the office of ſheriff for London and Middleſex, he viſited the ſeveral priſons, and found Mr Richardſon, his countryman (for both the gentlemen are Americans) confined for debt in the Fleet: he could not give him his perſonal liberty; but he obliged the ſheriffs' officers to refund great part of the money, &c. He wanted to borrow money of Mr Sayre when this remarkable converſation happened, and applied a day or two after for that purpoſe, but was refuſed. There needs no comment upon this head.

Francis Richardſon, gent. was admitted into the guards on the 19th of September, vice Charles Frederick, by purchaſe.

Mr Stephen Sayre was yeſterday to have been brought by *habeas corpus* before a judge, in order that the informality of the warrant, whereby he was committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower, might have been argued. His counſel were prepared to conteſt the point, but the lord chief juſtice of the common pleas being abſent from town, it was judged a matter of too high importance to riſk the iſſue of the queſtion with too much precipitancy.

An expreſs was diſpatched to Mr juſtice Gould, as it was intended to make the writ of *habeas corpus*, to be ſued out for Mr Sayre, returnable before that judge.——But,

Saturday morning Mr Sayre, by virtue of *habeas corpus* granted by lord Mansfield, was brought from the Tower to his lordſhip's houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare; when his caſe being argued by his counſel, &c. he was admitted to bail. He was accompanied to lord Mansfield's houſe by the lord mayor, alderman Lee, and ſeveral other gentlemen. Mrs Sayre was alſo preſent.

Yeſterday about noon his majeſty went from the Queen's-palace to St James's, attended only by two footmen behind his coach. About ten minutes before two his majeſty got into the ſtate coach, attended by the duke of Ancaſter, and lord Bruce, and proceeded to the houſe of peers, where being ſeated on the throne, and a meſſage having been ſent to the commons, requiring their attendance, his majeſty opened the preſent ſeſſion of parliament with the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

THE KING's SPEECH, *Oct.* 26.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"THE preſent ſituation of America, and my conſtant deſire to have your advice, concurrence, and aſſiſtance on every important occaſion, have determined me to call you thus early together.

"Thoſe who have long, too ſucceſsfully, laboured to inflame my people in America by groſs miſrepreſentations, and to infuſe into their minds a ſyſtem of opinions repugnant to the true conſtitution of the colonies, and to their ſubordinate relation to Great Britain, now openly avow their revolt, hoſtility, and rebellion. They have raiſed troops, and are collecting a naval force; they have ſeized the public revenue, and aſſumed to themſelves legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers, which they already exerciſe, in the moſt arbitrary manner, over the perſons and properties of their fellow-ſubjects: And although many of theſe unhappy people may ſtill retain their loyalty, and may be too wiſe not to ſee the fatal conſequences of this uſurpation, and wiſh to reſiſt it, yet the torrent of violence has been ſtrong enough to compel their acquieſcence till a ſufficient force ſhall appear to ſupport them.

"The authors and promoters of this deſperate conſpiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions and theirs. They meant only to amuſe by vague expreſſions of attachment to the parent ſtate, and the ſtrongeſt proteſtations of loyalty to me, whilſt they were preparing for a general revolt. On our part, though it was declared in your laſt ſeſſion that a rebellion exiſted within the province of the Maſſachuſet's bay; yet even that province we wiſhed rather to reclaim than to ſubdue. The reſolutions of parliament breathed a ſpirit of moderation and forbearance; conciliatory propoſitions accompanied the meaſures taken to enforce authority; and the coercive acts were adapted to caſes of criminal combinations amongſt ſubjects not then in arms. I have acted with the ſame temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of my ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war; ſtill hoping that my people in America would have diſcerned the traiterous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a ſubject of Great Britain, with all its conſequences, is to be the freeſt member of any civil ſociety in the known world.

"The rebellious war now levied is become more general, and is manifeſtly carried on for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an independent empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal effects of the ſucceſs of ſuch a plan. The object is too important, the ſpirit of the Britiſh nation too high, the reſources with which God hath bleſſed her too numerous, to give up ſo many colonies which ſhe has planted with great induſtry, nurſed with great tenderneſs, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defended at much expence of blood and treaſure.

"It is now become the part of wiſdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a ſpeedy end to theſe diſorders by the moſt deciſive exertions. For this purpoſe, I have increaſed my naval eſtabliſhment, and greatly augmented my land forces; but in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burdenſome to my kingdoms.

"I have alſo the ſatisfaction to inform

you, that I have received the moſt friendly offers of foreign aſſiſtance; and if I ſhall make any treaties in conſequence thereof, they ſhall be laid before you. And I have, in teſtimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cauſe in which I am not equally intereſted, ſent to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon a part of my electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the eſtabliſhed forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, ſafety, and protection of my crown and people, may give a farther extent and activity to our military operations.

"When the unhappy and deluded multitude againſt whom this force will be directed ſhall become ſenſible of their error, I ſhall be ready to receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy: And, in order to prevent the inconveniencies which may ariſe from the great diſtance of their ſituation, and to remove as ſoon as poſſible the calamities which they ſuffer, I ſhall give authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance. It may be alſo proper, to authoriſe the perſons ſo commiſſioned to reſtore ſuch province or colony, ſo returning to its allegiance, to the free exerciſe of its trade and commerce, and to the ſame protection and ſecurity as if ſuch province or colony had never revolted."

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your affection to me, and your reſolution to maintain the juſt rights of this country, for ſuch ſupplies as the preſent circumſtances of our affairs require. Among the many unavoidable ill conſequences of this rebellion, none affects me more ſenſibly than the extraordinary burden which it muſt create to my faithful ſubjects."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have fully opened to you my views and intentions. The conſtant employment of my thoughts, and the moſt earneſt wiſhes of my heart, tend wholly to the ſafety and happineſs of all my people, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of order and tranquillity through the ſeveral parts of my dominions, in a cloſe connection and conſtitutional dependence. You ſee the tendency of the preſent diſorders, and I have ſtated to you the meaſures which I mean to purſue for ſuppreſſing them. Whatever remains to be done that may farther contribute to this end, I commit to your wiſdom. And I am happy to add, that, as well from the aſſurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I ſee no probability that the meaſures which you may adopt will be interrupted by diſputes with any foreign power."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

After his majeſty had left the houſe of Peers, the ſpeech being again read by the proper officers, lord Townſhend aroſe, and went fully into the unhappy diſputes between America and this country; at the concluſion of which, he moved an humble addreſs to his majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech on the preſent conteſt with America, praying him to make uſe of proper coercive meaſures to bring the deluded rebels to a ſenſe of their duty and allegiance, and promiſing to ſtand by him with their lives and fortunes, &c. His lordſhip was ſeconded by lord Dudley: the marquis of Rockingham then roſe, and propoſed an amendment to the addreſs, which brought on a very intereſting and long debate, in which the following right hon. members aſſiſted with the three above, lord Rochford, lord Coventry, the duke of Grafton, lord Sandwich, lord Lyttelton, the biſhop of Peterborough, lord Dartmouth, lord Effingham, lord Groſvenor, the duke of Manchester, lord Gower, the duke of Richmond, lord Shelburne, lord Warwick, and lord Ferrers.

The arguments turned entirely on American affairs. Some lords in adminiſtration candidly owned they had been miſinformed laſt year, and that their meaſures were conſequently founded in error. This confeſſion furniſhed matter of ſevere remark to the lords of the minority. The biſhop of Peterborough pointed out the falſe policy of continuing

the diſpute with the colonies, and, with great humanity, urged adminiſtration to ſtop the further ravages of fire and ſword The duke of Richmond and lord Shelburne painted the preſent ill effects of the conteſt, and ſhewed how much more fatal the conſequences might be if the unnatural war was purſued; and the latter was extremely ſevere on adminiſtration, for their introduction of foreign troops without leave of parliament. Lord Groſvenor ſpoke to the fallacy of the addreſſes, and the unfair means uſed to procure them, which he proved by citing an inſtance of great partiality and undue influence, which fell within his own knowledge.—After this the queſtion was put for agreeing to the amendment, and the houſe divided, when the numbers were as follow: Non contents 69, proxies 11; contents 29, proxies 0.

The houſe again divided upon the addreſs as originally moved for; contents 66, proxies 10; not contents 33.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday afternoon, after the ſpeaker had returned from waiting on his majeſty in the houſe of peers, and had read his majeſty's ſpeech, which he delivered from the throne, Mr Ackland, junior, roſe up, and, after a ſhort ſpeech, moved, than an humble and dutiful addreſs, which he had then in his hand, might be preſented to his majeſty; which this gentleman having read in his place, it was ſeconded by Mr Lyttelton, late governor of Jamaica, who, in a very ſenſible and pertinent ſpeech, urged the neceſſity of now aſſiſting the hands of government, in a manner ſo truly critical and important as the preſent conteſt with America. Lord John Cavendiſh then got up, and moved an amendment, by eraſing the principal part of the ſaid addreſs, and inſerting inſtead thereof a petition to the throne, that his majeſty would inform that houſe, who were the ſervants ſo inimical to the intereſts of the crown and this country, as to adviſe meaſures ſo deſtructive to the true intereſts thereof, as well as thoſe of America.

Sir James Lowther ſeconded the amendment, and urged the alarming impropriety of inveſting the fortreſſes of Gibraltar and Minorca in the hands of foreign mercenaries; a ſtep which, conſidering his great eſtate, and the conſequences that might ſucceed, he ſhould ever oppoſe.

Mr Wilkes condemned the meaſures of adminiſtration in the ſtrongeſt terms; —derided them for their boaſted lenity; aſked in which of the laſt acts it was to be met with:—he concluded with this remark, that the preſent war with America was unjuſt, felonious, and murderous; unjuſt and felonious, becauſe it was intended to deprive the provincials of their real property; and murderous, becauſe the miniſters devoted them victims to the ſword, for endeavouring to defend it.

Governor Johnſtone,——went more fully into the American diſputes; ſpoke ably on the inſufficiency of the preſent forces to carry this favourite point of adminiſtration; averred, that a general diſſatisfaction prevailed amongſt the king's troops already at Boſton; and that three field-officers of the five regiments, lately embarked at Corke, ſolicited leave to reſign; of this he pledged himſelf to bring ſufficient evidence to the bar, and dared them to call for it; he let ſlip an indirect reflection on Mr Lyttelton's conduct when he was at Jamaica, which called the latter up again, who cleared himſelf to the ſatisfaction of all his hearers, and extorted an apology from the governor.

Mr Temple Luttrel,—urged the cauſe of the Americans with great warmth; cenſured adminiſtration in the ſevereſt terms, and ſaid that America did not *now* wiſh to throw off her dependence on the Britiſh legiſlature, but was only anxious to be left in the ſtate in which ſhe was in the year 1763. He was pretty ſevere on the Scottiſh part of the junto, telling them, that the heads which lately adorned Temple-bar, were now taken down with reverence, and depoſited in the interior cabinet, to which a certain gentleman in his eye (Sir W—— M———) had lately bowed the knee, for the honour of the white wand which then adorned his hand: he concluded by urging, that no addreſs ſhould be preſented, till a day was ſet apart for the conſideration of the preſent ſtate of the nation, which he then moved for.

General Conway defended the Americans with an unuſual warmth of argument: He called for information from the Treaſury bench, what part of America we might deem our own: Aſked

whether Canada, whether Halifax, nay, whether Boſton itſelf owned at this time the ſuperiority of the Britiſh arms?—He was very pointed on thoſe officers of the crown, who, becauſe they are linked with others in adminiſtration, think they are bound to wade through thick and thin; he declared his conſcience forbad his aſſent to the butchery of the provincials; and therefore he firmly proteſted againſt the addreſs.

Lord George Germaine replied to him in favour of the addreſs, and conſequently ſupported the meaſure of government; but threw out nothing new, except that he had received a letter from general Burgoyne, who ſaid that, notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes and obſtacles the king's troops met with, they were zealous and determined in defence of their country.

Col. Barre entered minutely into the conſequences of the ſummer *campaign*, deſcribed the ridiculous ſituation of the king's forces on a wen, or a little excreſcence of land, now blocked up there within the walls of Boſton, and the fleet not even maſter of the river in which it lies: he drew a very natural concluſion, that if an army of 22,000 of our forces, with 20,000 provincials and a fleet of twenty-two ſail of the line, with more than as many frigates, were three years in ſubduing Canada, though compleated every ſpring,—what little proſpect could there be for 10,900 men to effect the conqueſt of all America.—He told the miniſter, that as he expected but little information from him, he would give *him* ſome:—that he had received a letter from one major Caldwell who was ſettled on a large eſtate in Canada, who aſſured him, that the Canadians were not by any means to be driven into the war; that he had tried the arts of perſuaſion in vain; that he aſſembled about 1200 of them together, who came with large ſticks, but had concealed 400 firelocks in the woods, which they were determined to make uſe of againſt the Engliſh if they forced them to take either ſide:—Colonel Barre further added, that general Carleton and lord Pitt were within a quarter of an hour of falling into the hands of Johnny Herbert, a barber, who was now a major in the provincial ſervice: He obſerved, that he and his friends were cenſured by the miniſtry as the leaders of faction; that their converſation with each other was, which of them ſhould go to the Tower firſt; but this they regarded not; oppoſe the king they could not wiſh to do, for their anceſtors ſeated his family on the throne, but to carry their point againſt the preſent wanton and unfeeling adminiſtration, he could readily go to the block:—He ſpoke for an hour and a half.

Lord Barrington anſwered governor Johnſtone and colonel Barre, and denied the diſaffection of the officers, &c. aſſured the houſe, that they would receive ſatisfactory accounts to the contrary in ſeven or eight days. The ſolicitor-general likewiſe replied to col. Barre, accuſed him of drawing falſe inferences from his own premiſes; entered with great ſpirit into the merits of the preſent vigorous meaſures (admitting we had loſt all the places they would inſinuate), in order to put us upon a proper footing to enter even upon a negociation with the Americans.

Mr Burke roſe, and ſpoke for near two hours, with an infinite ſhare of poignancy, humour, and ſpirit. He raiſed the laugh of the houſe at lord North's expence, by repeating ſome vaunting expreſſions, which he declared had fallen from his lordſhip in parliament heretofore, ſuch as *piloting them ſafe thro' the American ſtorm, &c.* and placed them in a ridiculous contraſt with the unfortunate events which have of late taken place. Speaking ſeriouſly of the preſent ſituation of affairs, he compared America to a people who had emancipated themſelves, and deſcribed the mother-country as a piratical diſturber of the ports and the naval trade of the colonies. The diſgraceful blocking up of our troops in Boſton, he pourtrayed with his wonted ability of deſcription; and, after lamenting, in terms of great ſenſibility, the danger of this country, if the diſpute with America was continued, he adviſed adminiſtration no longer to make England appear like a porcupine, armed at all points with acts of parliament, oppreſſive to the trade and the freedom of America, but to ſhew a friendly countenance, and to meet the coloniſts with open arms.

Mr C. Fox followed Mr Burke, and, with his uſual vehemence and aſperity, aimed his ſatire perſonally at lord North, deſcribing his lordſhip as the blundering pilot, who had brought us into our preſent difficulties, and ridiculing his lord-

ſhip's political abilities in a ſtile as laughable as it muſt have been provoking. Adminiſtration, ſays he, exult at having brought us into ſuch a dilemma as the ableſt of men cannot extricate us from; they have reaſon to cry aloud in triumph. Lord Chatham, the king of Pruſſia, nay, Alexander the great, never *gained* more in one campaign than the noble lord has *loſt*.——he has loſt a whole continent—moſt able adviſer, moſt accompliſhed general!——He mixed his raillery with ſome very ſerious obſervations on the conduct of the miniſtry: he told them he rejoiced at the ſucceſs of the Americans; he was with them in their cauſe, and therefore reſolutely would avow it; he then took occaſion to mention the old political diſtinctions of Whig and Tory, deſcribing the preſent members of adminiſtration as enemies to freedom, and rank Tories. He alſo hinted, that the productions in ſome of the news-papers, particularly the letters ſigned *Coriolanus*, originated from the noble lord.

As ſoon as he concluded, *lord North* roſe, and began with the utmoſt candour, in diſclaiming all knowledge of the writer or writings mentioned by Mr Fox. After entering into a long juſtification of himſelf, and the plan of conduct he had purſued while in office, his lordſhip juſtified the meaſures of adminiſtration, ſhewing, by ſtrong argument, that they were founded as much in prudence and wiſdom as the ſituation of affairs would allow. He remarked that his meaſures were planned for the beſt; he never ventured to predict they would be infallible. His lordſhip next entered into a diſquiſition of the terms Whig and Tory, and proved that the preſent miniſters acted on the true principles of whiggiſm; for, in their ſtruggle with America, they contended for the *legiſlative* authority of parliament;—that the oppoſition were the Tories, who would deprive parliament of their authority, by adding it to the prerogative of the crown: he concluded by obſerving, that the meaſures, ſketched out in the ſpeech, and echoed back in the addreſs, as proper to be offered to America, were moſt likely to effect an honourable reconciliation. After his lordſhip had ended, which was about half an hour after one, ſeveral other gentlemen ſpoke to the matter; but the queſtion being at length put, the addreſs was carried. Ayes —— 178
Noes —— 108

Friday, Oct. 27. The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a memorial he had received during the receſs of parliament, from the repreſentatives of the freeholders of Nova Scotia, which was read, and ordered to be conſidered on Monday by the whole houſe.

A report was made from the committee appointed to draw up the addreſs to his majeſty, that the committee had drawn up an addreſs, which was read.

A motion being made for recommitting the addreſs, a great debate enſued. Particular objection was made to the following clauſe: "We thankfully acknowledge the gracious conſiderations which induced your majeſty to take this ſtep," (meaning the introduction of his electoral troops into the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon). The gentlemen in oppoſition conſidered this clauſe as a full approbation of the meaſures; while the friends of adminiſtration inſiſted it was no more than a compliment to his majeſty's good intentions, and left the meaſure itſelf a matter of future deliberation.

Mr Cornwall acknowledged that there had been miſmanagement ſomewhere; but whether by the parliament in not granting a ſufficient force; by the miniſtry in not properly applying the forces granted; or by the officers who had the command of them, in not exerciſing them effectually, he would not then aſſert, but probably it might one day afford matter for inquiry in that houſe. However, he could not avoid ſaying thus much in favour of adminiſtration, that a miniſter in this country, though he may ſee much farther into future events than the reſt of his countrymen, cannot take any great ſtep without having the cry of the people with him: had government demanded 40,000 men laſt ſeſſions to ſend to America, the people would have thought them mad, but now that the people were with them, he did not doubt of ſucceſs. He cenſured thoſe members very ſeverely who had voted laſt ſeſſion with adminiſtration, and expreſſed themſelves very differently in this debate: he alluded particularly to Mr Charles Fox, who, he ſaid, as well as himſelf, had been raiſed to very important offices in the ſtate at too early an age.

Mr Charles Fox, in reply, proteſted that he had been deceived by the miniſtry; he had been taught to believe that

government had ſo many friends in America, that the appearance of a few regiments there would give them ſecurity in avowing themſelves; ſecure an obedience to our laws, and inſure peace; that upon this principle he had voted for ſending over the forces laſt ſeſſion; peace was his object in that meaſure, but now that the miniſter declared himſelf for war, he could not but object to his proceedings. He could not conſent to the bloody conſequences of ſo filly a conteſt, about ſo filly an object, conducted in the filliest manner that hiſtory, or obſervation, had ever furniſhed an inſtance of, and from which we were likely to derive nothing but poverty, miſery, diſgrace, defeat, and ruin.

The *Lord Advocate for Scotland* ſaid, it would be ridiculous in adminiſtration to recede at preſent, or to liſten to conciliatory meaſures, while America was making ſo effectual a reſiſtance; that all Europe would ſay, we had felt our inability to inforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters upon any terms; that when we had regained and re-eſtabliſhed our authority there, he would be happy to join in any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the empire.

Mr Thurloe inſiſted, that decency demanded that we ſhould return his majeſty thanks for the conſiderations which induced him to take the ſtep, though we might afterwards condemn the meaſure. *Suaviter in modo, ſed fortiter in re*, ſhould ever be a maxim in Britiſh minds; he declared that it was his opinion, that the bill of rights did not forbid the introduction of foreign troops into our territories abroad; that it only mentioned this kingdom; that conſequently he could no more ſee any illegality, than he could danger in the meaſure.

Sir William Wake inſiſted, that the bill of rights was only declaratory of rights exiſting prior to that act; that therefore the people were not to confine their claims to the literal terms of it, but to recur to the great principles upon which that declaration was founded.

Mr Dunning argued upon the ſame grounds.

Governor Johnſtone arraigned the conduct of adminiſtration pretty ſeverely; he declared, that he was certain the Hanoverian ſoldiers could not be tried by martial law for any offences; that if they ſhould be tried, they would have an action in Great Britain againſt their officers; and that if any of them ſhould be put to death in conſequence of the ſentence of a court-martial, thoſe who gave that ſentence would be guilty of murder, according to our laws; he inſiſted, that our garriſons abroad were, in the true ſenſe of the word, a part of this kingdom; and he was againſt the clauſe as a dangerous precedent.

Mr Grenville deplored the ſtate of our national affairs, and was convinced, he ſaid, that nothing but misfortune could be the conſequences. Let adminiſtration, ſays he, call the Pope from Rome, the mufti from Conſtantinople, the high prieſt from the Synagogue, to their aid; let them put the aſſaſſinating knife into the hands of ſlaves, and teach them to butcher their maſters, yet ſtill the event muſt be ruinous to this nation. Suppoſe America conquered, its towns deſtroyed, its fields laid waſte, we muſt keep up a large ſtanding army to preſerve our triumph, but can we make them in ſuch a ſtate raiſe money ſufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them build up their ſhattered cities by force?

Mr Frankland, though he confeſſed diſlike to the employing foreign mercenaries, without the conſent of parliament, declared his objection to the recommitment of the addreſs; he did not wiſh to impede the meaſures of government at ſo critical a time, but he wiſhed the miniſter had called the parliament together laſt ſummer, rather than take that ſtep without their concurrence, however neceſſary the ſtep might have been; he was ſorry, he ſaid, to find that ſo little advantage had been made of the grants made laſt ſeſſions for the purpoſe of inforcing American obedience, and threw out ſome remarks upon that indolence of temper, and diſlike to buſineſs, which ſeemed inherent in the character of the miniſter; and to this diſpoſition he attributed the little ſucceſs of what he ventured to call our *ſummer's campaign* in America; however, he ſweetened this doſe of cenſure with a great many compliments on the vaſt abilities and amiable diſpoſition of the noble lord.

This called up *lord North*, who, after ſome difference about order, obſerved, that he would not have perſiſted ſo much in his deſire to be heard, had not ſomething which had fallen from the gentle-

man who ſpoke laſt demanded a reply, which might not come ſo well at another time. He was greatly obliged to the gentleman, he ſaid, for that candour and boldneſs with which he had treated his character. He was not diſpleaſed to hear his faults, from whatever motive they might be ſuggeſted; ſometimes, as in the preſent inſtance, they were ſuggeſted by candid and ſometimes by malicious ones. Thoſe who ſuggeſted them from the firſt cauſe he thanked and eſteemed; thoſe who diſplayed them from the latter principle he deſpiſed. He confeſſed that indolence of temper, which Mr Frankland had noticed, and that diſlike to buſineſs, but declared, that he was forced into the poſt he now held; that ſtormy and tempeſtuous as the ocean is through which he has to ſteer, he would never of his own accord abandon it till the ſtorm had ſubſided; he acknowledged he had been deceived in events, but that he had adapted his meaſures laſt ſeſſions to the then ſtate of affairs, not imagining that all America would have armed in the cauſe. It was eaſy, he ſaid, to ſee what has happened, but who could have foreſeen that things would happen ſo? Adminiſtration had proceeded upon the information they had received; if gentlemen were in poſſeſſion of better information, why did they not communicate it? He ſaid, that when he adopted the neceſſary plan of ſending Hanoverians to our garriſons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the meaſure; that if it ſhould be found that he was miſtaken in this point, though the matter itſelf ſhould be approved, any danger which might be dreaded from the precedent might be prevented by paſſing a bill of indemnity, if the neceſſity of taking ſuch a ſtep was clear from the danger of confiding ſolely in our militia for the internal defence of the nation, however brave they might be; and if he had waited for the meeting of parliament, our troops in Gibraltar and Port Mahon would not be brought over time enough to have admitted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces againſt the rebels. To call the parliament in the middle of ſummer, would, he ſaid, have been exceedingly diſagreeable and burdenſome to the nation, and many inſtances could not be found in our hiſtory of a parliament called ſo early as the preſent.

He had, he ſaid, as great veneration for liberty as any man in that houſe; and he hoped the Americans were too brave and worthy of their glorious anceſtors, to heſitate a moment in their choice between ſlavery or war, between ignominy and death; but in the preſent inſtance there was no queſtion of ſlavery. Their friends have ſaid that they only wiſhed to be put on the ſame footing on which they were in 1763. He aſſerted, that adminiſtration wiſhed for no more, and he could not believe that America, without money, without trade, without reſources, could continue to prefer a ruinous and laſting war with the incenſed power of Great Britain, to the bleſſings of liberty and peace in a happy dependence on her. He ſpoke very pathetically of the integrity of his heart, and of the happineſs which he hoped to derive in the laſt moments of his life, from the teſtimony of his own conſcience, and concluded with a beautiful deſcription of the envied, ſplendid wretchedneſs of his miniſterial ſtation.

Col. Barre, in a very ludicrous manner, obſerved, that the noble lord could very calmly bear to hear his faults announced from ſome quarters; that his lordſhip ſtood the attacks of a certain northern dialect with a very good grace, but he was inſtantly ſhot dead with the brogue; and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one ſide of the houſe, was downright malice from another; he kiſſes the rod in ſome hands, and is exceedingly docile, but is very ſore when the laſh is taken by ſome others. The reaſon, he ſaid, which induced all America to take arms ſooner than the noble lord had expected, was to oppoſe a common enemy; the circumſtance put him in mind of a ſpeech made by marſhal Schomberg to the Britiſh troops, as they were croſſing the river Boyne in Ireland, *a le devoir mes enfans, voila vos ennemis!*

The queſtion was then put, and the houſe divided; when the numbers were for the addreſs without the amendment 176; againſt it 72.

[The addreſſes of the Lords and Commons in our next.]

They write from Newbern, North-Carolina, that the provincials had not only deſtroyed Port Johnſton, but burnt the commander's houſe, together with all his furniture, and every thing valuable.

A letter from the American camp, dated Auguſt 31. concludes thus: "Unleſs very large reinforcements ſoon arrive, there will not be another engagement this year, as we have ſo vaſtly the ſuperiority in point of numbers.—At preſent they lie tolerably ſtill, except diſturbing us at night with their bombs."

Private letters received yeſterday from Quebec make mention, that a party of the provincials which had penetrated into Canada, were attacked by general Carleton at the head of about 200 regulars, and a body of Canadians. The rebels were defeated with the loſs of 30 men killed, and a conſiderable number wounded. Of general Carleton's party, only four were killed. It is ſaid that the provincials will not be able to get farther than St John's this ſeaſon for want of artillery.

The lady of general Carleton, lately arrived from Quebec, in her paſſage down the river St Lawrence, heard the firing of great guns and ſmall arms, which were ſuppoſed to be near Quebec, as when ſhe left that city the general was preparing to engage a body of provincials under general Putnam.

Letters from Philadelphia, dated the 20th of September, mention, that upwards of ſixty ſail of ſhips ſailed from that port on the 11th of September, the day that port was ſhut up, and that ſeveral of them now lie off the Capes, expecting to get ſome goods ſent down to them by ſmall craft.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, NOVEMBER 2.

We hear, that in the violent ſtorm on the 19th ult. a great number of veſſels were wrecked on the coaſt of England, and that many of the crews periſhed; and alſo that immenſe damage has been done by the land-floods.

On the 19th current, in the above ſtorm, the Succeſs, capt. Andrew Wallace, of St Andrews, riding at anchor in the Downs, and loaded with wheat for Barcelona, was run foul of by two ſhips from the Weſt Indies. The maſter and crew were ſaved; but it is feared the ſhip and cargo will be totally loſt.

We hear from Crieff, that on Thurſday laſt, beſt oat-meal ſold at ninepence halfpenny *per* peck; and that potatoes were ſold there for a penny *per* peck, the buyer being at the trouble of digging them.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAPPENING to ſtep into an orchard the other day where ſome people were digging potatoes of an extraordinary increaſe, at leaſt of ſixty to one, I obſerved the apples, or buttons as they are commonly called, lying very thick among them. Taking ſome of them up, and finding them full of a liquid ſubſtance, I taſted it, and found it much reſembled the taſte of an apple. As I imagined there was ſome ſpirit in them, I reſolved to try an experiment. I accordingly gathered a few of them, and ſtrained the juice out of them. Then I boiled it, and put it into fermentation with barm: I afterwards bottled and corked it; but, to my ſurpriſe, it threw the corks, and is now become ſtrong drink, and not unpalatable. I think, if ſome of your chymiſts, or knowing diſtillers, would try their ſkill on them, it might be a mean of lowering the price of barley in this country.—Your communicating this hint may be of ſome ſervice, and will much oblige,

Yours, &c. W—— S——T.

Gattonſide, Oct. 26.

Thurſday laſt, the reverend Sir Harry Moncrieff-Wellwood, Bart. was admitted one of the miniſters of the pariſh of St Cuthbert's, or Weſt-Church.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

UPON Thurſday laſt the venerable preſbytery of Linlithgow ordained the reverend Mr Thomas Robinſon to be miniſter in Dalmeny.—The uſual ſolemnities at ſuch occaſions were performed with order and decency, in the preſence of a crouded congregation.—What makes this ſettlement of a miniſter in Dalmeny remarkable, is, that there was not one perſon preſent, nor is there one in the pariſh who remembers of ever ſeeing a miniſter ordained in this pariſh before, it being now about ſixty-five years ſince the admiſſion of the late deceaſt Mr Naeſmith; a circumſtance that, probably, has not happened in any pariſh in Scotland before. Yours, &c.

An Old Reader.

Dalmeny-Pariſh, Oct. 30.

Several of the apples of the ſecond crop in the duke of Gordon's new garden, which is every way expoſed to wind and weather, meaſures 4 inches 3-8ths and upwards round; and as moſt of the trees are loaded with an ordinary quantity of fruit, ſeveral of them ruddy checked, and even ſomewhat palatable, if the ſeaſon continues a ſhort time mild, a conſiderable quantity will be gathered ſoon, fit for the table.

On Monday ſe'en-night arrived in town from London, and is at his lodgings at Mrs M'Pherſon's, Goſford's-cloſe, Lawn-market, Mr ROBERT SPENCE, DENTIST, late aſſiſtant to Mr Spence, Dentiſt to his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter.

A CARD *to* HUMANUS:

From the PUBLISHERS.

HAVING inſerted in laſt week's Magazine [P. 160.] a letter under the above ſignature, importing, that the writer had lately *ſeen a cruel exertion of power uſed by thoſe gentry who collect the ceſs for this city*, we think it is a duty Humanus owes the public to condeſcend on the particular inſtance of that licentious exerciſe of *power* to which he alludes, and of which he affirms he was witneſs, in order that the inhabitants may be put on their guard, the delinquents puniſhed, and redreſs of ſo flagrant a grievance obtained.

As he likewiſe ſuggeſts *an apprehenſion of abuſes in that department of the revenue, ariſing from pieces of information he has lately received*, it is equally incumbent on him, from a juſt and tender regard to his fellow-citizens, to point out thoſe abuſes, that they may meet with a timely check, and that a ſpeedy remedy may be applied for. But if he fails in ſo doing without loſs of time, his letter muſt be held the deteſtable language of malice and calumny, as a vehicle of which the publiſhers will ever diſdain to proſtitute their Magazine.

With reſpect to the quota of public burdens affecting *a tradeſman of middling rank*, or *a widow of ſmall property*, that can only be aſcertained by the books of the ceſs-office, which, we are informed, are always open to the inſpection of every inhabitant, and to which neither the collector, nor his clerks, can add or diminiſh a fraction.

DEATHS.

Sept. 22. At Stornaway, aged 52, Archibald Smith, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms.

Oct. 17. At Wellwynn in Herts, the lady of Frederick Young, Eſq; ſon and heir of the ingenious and learned Dr Edward Young, author of the Night Thoughts, &c.

17. At London, the right hon. the counteſs-dowager of Kerry.

—. At ditto, Mr Courtney Melmoth, author of ſeveral ingenious pieces.

17. At Glaſgow, the rev. Dr Robert Trail, profeſſor of divinity in that univerſity.

—. At Grantham, Lincolnſhire, Sir Francis Whichcote, Bart.

—. At Cornwall, Sir John Moleſworth, Bart. member for that county.

22. At London, Mr John Reid, late printer in Edinburgh.

25. At Muirhouſe, near Dundee, in his 82d year, Mr Alexander Robertſon, ſenior, merchant, and late provoſt of that town.

26. At Edinburgh, Thomas Wood of Wariſton, Eſq;

27. At London, Thomas Strahan, Eſq;

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. muſt excuſe our not interfering any further in a diſpute which is *adhuc ſub judice*.

There is nothing new in the morality of LUCIANUS; nor is the ſubject enlivened by the expreſſion. We have attempted to *furbiſh* it, but in vain.

PAULINUS has been, in ſome meaſure, anticipated by another critic.

MERCATOR's time would have been better employed in his ſhop than on eccleſiaſtical politics. His arguments, indeed, have an air of plauſibility, but, from the preſent complexion of the times, it is probable, would have little effect.

J. S—TT in our next.

We ſhall comply with the requeſt of the *Farmers* as ſoon as in our power.

Our room did not admit our taking notice of the author of the epigrammatic poem on the partridges [P. 176.]. The Latin verſes and tranſlation are both written by *Walter Johnſton*, Teacher of Languages and Mathematics, College-wynd, Edinburgh, a man of erudition, and particularly qualified to teach the elements of grammar and the claſſics. We have had ſeveral other ſpecimens of his poetical abilities, which we ſhall afterwards point out. His ſingular modeſty has condemned him to obſcurity; and he has long laboured, with patience and reſignation, under the incumbrance of a numerous family. If the benevolent, particularly thoſe who have a regard for literary merit, and feel for virtue in diſtreſs, deſire further information of this worthy man, they may apply to the Publiſhers of the Weekly Magazine.